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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Chambers met on Tuesday. In the Lower House M. Pierre Blanc (Savoy) took the chair as senior member (being eighty years of age), and welcomed the new members. The provisional officials of the House were then elected—M. Floquet unopposed as President; M. Spuller (Opportunist), Gambetta's right-hand man, was defeated by a coalition of the Right and the Radicals in favour of M. Blanc. This indicates difficulty in forming a Government majority. The other Vice-President, M. Anatole de la Forge (Radical), was unopposed.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following summary of M. Yves Guyot's plan for separating Church and State :—

"Every taxpayer is to be asked whether he wishes to pay the centimes representing his share of the ecclesiastical subsidies. If he declines, the State pays for him, but deducts the sum from the quota alloted to his parish. If the majority of the parishioners decline, the State exempts the parish from its share of the ecclesiastical subsidies. Any priests thus deprived of stipends will receive a temporary grant if they give up the priesthood and are young enough to adopt another career, while aged priests will receive a pension."

M. de Mun has withdrawn his project for forming a Catholic party in deference to the opposition of the Pope.

ITALY.—An interesting Congress on the working of prisons will meet at Rome on Monday, the principal subject under discussion being prison labour, which will be illustrated by an exhibition of all kinds of prison work, contributed by the various penal establishments in Italy and other countries. Spain is the only country which does not appear in the list. The character of the exhibits will depend very much upon the prison in which the work is done. For instance, that of Procida sends woven goods, metal work, ropes and baskets; Civita Vecchia makes brass bedsteads, and Pozzuoli baskets and brushes. The prison of Rome is noted for its typefoundry, Pallanza for hats, Portoferraio for agricultural implements, and Lecce for carpentry. Hungary's will be a contribution of wicker work, together with furniture in iron and wood, while Switzerland sends textiles for embroidery, Norway toys, and Baden baskets, lace, shoes, and brushes. From other prisons come carts and carriages, garden and field produce, grown in the penal colonies of Tuscany and Sardinia, iron manufactures, &c. Prison labour and its results will form the *pièce de résistance* of the Congress, though other questions will be brought prominently forward, such as reformatories, houses of correction, and military prisons.

GERMANY.—It is stated in Berlin that a German Consulate-General will be established at Calcutta, and a Consulate at Bombay.

The Rev. H. F. Hartman, English chaplain at Cologne since 1876, has died suddenly. On Sunday Bishop Titcomb consecrated a new English church at Leipzig.

The ordinary Army estimates for the current financial year show an increase, as compared with last year, of about 3,666,000 marks in the current expenses, and of about 8,000,000 marks in the sums appropriated for special purposes. Of these 7,000,000 marks were expended in one sum for the completion of the stock of arms, and about 3,000,000 marks for the Commissariat Department. The extraordinary estimates show an increase of about 4,666,000 marks as compared with last year. The total expenditure, amounting to about 25,000,000 marks, will be defrayed for the most part from the fund for the construction of fortifications, while about 10,750,000 marks are to be covered by a loan, and 2,500,000 marks will be met from the ordinary revenues of the Empire.

The final returns of the elections to the Lower House of the Prussian Landtag show the following result :—(The figures in brackets show the strength in the last Landtag.) Conservatives 197 (184), National Liberals 70 (68), Centre (including 13 Poles, 2 Danes, 3 Guelphs) 118 (121), Liberalists 44 (53), Independents 4 (7). Court Chaplain Stöcker had a majority of only one vote over a Liberal opponent. The two Conservative parties in spite of their gains still have no absolute majority, but the Government on most questions can rely on the support of the National Liberals.

SPAIN.—A marriage is announced to have been arranged between the Infanta Eulalia, youngest sister of the King, now in her twenty-second year, and the Duc de Montpensier's only son, who is two years younger.

It is reported that the Pope has come to a decision as to the Carolines dispute, and has communicated it to the respective Governments. He recognises the historic right and priority of occupation of Spain in the Carolines and Pelew Islands, but advises Spain to grant Germany commercial rights. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* hears that this decision meets with no favour from Prince Bismarck, who will keep the affair in suspense until a favourable moment for settling it.

SERVIA.—According to a telegram from Belgrade, the Bulgarians have taken possession of a hamlet situated on Servian territory. The Servians, however, remain quiet, awaiting the result of the Conference. Moreover, in the district in which the Bulgarian movement has been made, the frontier line is represented to be insufficiently marked.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* bases on material collected at Belgrade the following summary:

"1. The quarrel between Servia and Bulgaria, morally considered, means not an invasion of Bulgaria, but redress of those wrongs of San Stefano which the Treaty of Berlin left unrepaired. 2. Bulgaria, as shaped at Berlin, is not wholly Bulgarian. Ethnographically, it is Bulgaria *plus* Eastern Servia. 3. At heart the Serbs desire the union of Northern and Southern Bulgaria, on condition of effecting their own union with Eastern Servia, comprised in the sandjaks of Widdin and Sofia. 4. The reason why Servia insists at this moment on having Eastern Servia is that Bulgaria can better afford to lose the district in question now that Roumelia gives such ample compensation. 5. The reason why the Serbs prefer obtaining Widdin and Sofia to any corresponding extension south or west is, that the danger of denationalisation is much greater in Widdin and Sofia than in Bosnia or Old Servia. 6. The nation called Bulgarian is akin to the Serb. When Russia ceases to encourage the Bulgars on the San Stefano course there will be a natural union between Bulgar and Serb, based on ethnographical attraction; but while Russia works Bulgaria to prepare her own way to Constantinople, no Balkan Confederation is possible, nor any other form of peaceful and progressive existence." It is even reported that to ensure the maintenance of the *status quo* after its restoration Servia will demand the carrying out of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, authorising the occupation of the Balkans by Turkish troops.

BURMAH.—The following is a summary of King Theebaw's reply to the British ultimatum :—Foreign traders will not be oppressed, but the Burmese Government has no intention of withdrawing its claims against the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company. The Indian Government chose to withdraw its Resident some years ago, but the Burmese Government is prepared to receive another Resident on the same footing. Having entered into relations with France, Germany, and Italy, the Burmese Government can only give an answer regarding the control of its foreign relations after consulting with those Powers. The Burmese Government has always been in favour of trade, and traders need only apply to it to obtain assistance.

General Prendergast has received orders to make arrangements for an immediate advance, and is awaiting his final instructions from the Viceroy before crossing the frontier.

EGYPT.—The Turkish Council of Ministers has recommended that the Commissioners should have authority to promulgate new laws on the Sultan's behalf relating to the civil administration, that they are not to associate themselves with any measures taken for the suppression of the rebellion, though they are to advise the population to abstain from any demonstration hostile to the English, and that they are to use their utmost endeavours to fix the time for the evacuation of the English troops within the shortest possible period.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo says that Mason Bey is likely to be appointed, *ad interim*, to fill Mr. Gibson's previous place, so as to enable the latter to give his whole attention to the Domains.

The departure of the Durham Regiment up the Nile took place on Sunday, owing to a report that 6,000 Arabs were advancing upon Wady Halfa. The regiment will be immediately followed by a battery of artillery. It relieves the Berkshire, who in turn push on to Korosko, the Camerons reinforcing the advanced posts at Akasheh and Koshay. It is reported that the tribes round Kassala have been ordered to concentrate at Khartoum. Writing on Sunday the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—

"No doubt is felt now that an organised advance is intended under El Khair and the other prominent sheikhs. Following our example, the Arabs carry provisions in boats. Four thousand Dervishes, with 6,000 forced natives, are said to be seventy miles from Akasheh."

Sister Cipriani, who has escaped to Egypt from El Obeid, says that Omdurman has now a large population, and has become a second Mecca. Arabs from all parts and from great distances go to visit the shrine of Mahommed Ahmed, the "Mahdi." There was a large body of dervishes there. The Arabs are well supplied with arms and ammunition, but food is very scarce. The telegraph wires to Berber have been repaired, and communication is restored. A Frenchman, name unknown, is said to be with Khalifa at Omdurman. A large force left Omdurman for Berber and Korosko on the 15th of October. Sister Cipriani confirms the report of the death of M. Olivier Pain, which is said to have taken place about a year ago. He fell from his camel when very ill. The Arabs buried him. The grave is about a day's march from Omdurman.

CANADA.—Riel has been again respited till Monday next, but the preparations for the execution have been made at Regina. Special precautions are taken to guard Riel's cell, an attempt to lynch him being apparently feared, in case his sentence should after all be commuted.

The Indian prisoners who were concerned in the massacre of settlers at Frog Lake have been tried at Battleford. Sixteen have been discharged, twenty-nine have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and eleven others condemned to be hanged on the 27th inst. It is probable, however, that the capital sentence will be commuted in three cases.

AUSTRALIA.—The Queensland Parliament has passed the Federal Council Bill. It has also adopted the Licensing Bill, including complete local option without compensation.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes :—"The Rev. Charles Leslie Dundas, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, who has been appointed Dean of Hobart, arrived in that city by the *Arawa* on Saturday, the 26th September, and was cordially welcomed by the Bishop of Tasmania, the Archdeacon of Hobart, Canon Bailey, registrar of the diocese, and several clergy and laity. Mr. Dundas attended divine service on Sunday in the Cathedral, but did not officiate. On Monday he was instituted at a short special service in the Cathedral, in the presence of the Archdeacon and Registrar. His formal installation took place on the Festival of St. Michael and All Angels. There were celebrations at 7 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. The installation took place after the Second Lesson at evensong the same afternoon. The service was adapted from the form prescribed in the statutes of Truro Cathedral. There was a very large congregation. The Bishop was attended by the Archdeacon, the Registrar, Mr. R. P. Adams, Solicitor-General of the colony and Chancellor of the diocese of Tasmania, and his chaplains, the Rev. J. B. Woollnough bearing the pastoral staff. After evensong the Chapter adjourned to the vestry, constituted and used as a temporary Chapter-house, when the Bishop assigned 'to the Dean his rightful place, and set him therein,' and the Archdeacon, Canons, and all the members of the Cathedral body, including lay clerks, choristers, vergers, &c., separately recognised and promised all due and lawful obedience to the Dean, who shook hands with each of them. Thirty-two members of the Cathedral body were present. The Archdeacon of Launceston was absent in Sydney, as were Canon Brownrigg and Canon Hudspeth through ill-health."

NEW GUINEA.—The expedition which is reported to have been massacred in New Guinea was sent out by the Geographical Society of Australasia, founded in May, 1883. The commander, Captain Henry Charles Everill, had been selected from a number of candidates; and his staff included a naturalist, a surgeon, two sub-leaders (one on land and the other on sea), a photographer, three natural history collectors, a surveyor, an engineer, and a "general utility" volunteer. Their instructions included directions not only for surveying work, but for observations on the natives, on zoology, botany, and geology, with directions for the collection and preservation of specimens. The expedition was to enter the Aird River, which is probably only an east arm of the Fly River. As a matter of fact, a telegram on the 22nd of September announced the arrival of the *Bonito* (the vessel in which the expedition sailed from Sydney) in the Fly River. It was to penetrate as far as possible into the interior. The Fly River was partly explored in 1875 by a party in the *Ellangowan*, while in 1876 the Italian explorer D'Albertis navigated the river to near its source. He was twice attacked by the natives, who showed themselves very intractable; and any expedition up the river would have to be conducted with the greatest tact and caution. According to our present knowledge the central course of the river lies west of the 141st meridian, and therefore in Dutch territory. While much of the country through which it flows is swampy, the banks in many parts are covered with thick forests. With a suitable steam-launch it is navigable to near its source, and would no doubt form an important route for opening up the interior. The Australasian Society contributed £500 to the expedition of Mr. H. O. Forbes, who probably, notwithstanding the serious loss of his equipment, arrived in New Guinea about the same time as Captain Everill's expedition. The two expeditions must not, however, be confounded.

A memorial brass has been erected in the church of St. Andrew, Compiègne, by the present and some past English residents, to the chaplain's two daughters, whose active and ready helpfulness in all Church work they gratefully appreciated. The brass, which is by Messrs. Pratt, has a border of ivy-leaves, and beneath a floriated cross, with the sacred monogram, bears the following inscription :—"In loving memory of two Sisters, called early to their rest in Christ—Caroline Thomson, died February 10th, 1882, aged twenty-two years, Anne Archer Thomson, died May 10th, 1885, aged twenty-three years—this brass is placed here by a few affectionate and sorrowing friends. 'Those that seek Me early shall find Me.'"

A letter has been addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury by the Armenian residents in England and forwarded to the Premier, calling attention to the Christian populations of Armenia, especially in view of the holding of a conference on the Eastern Question. The memorialists express a firm hope that Her Majesty's Government, who have always shown deep concern for, and warm sympathy with, the hard lot of the Christian populations of Armenia, through the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin would be pleased to take such steps in common with the other Great Powers as to ensure its due observance by the Ottoman Porte, which in the present crisis has been the first to protest against an infringement of the same treaty by its own subjects. The appeal is made not only on behalf of the Armenian nation proper, but in accord with Armenians resident on the Continent of Europe, and especially in France, who have made a similar representation to the French Government. The memorialists express confidence that should the British Government take active steps in this matter they will find adequate support from all the great powers of Europe.

The following details are given by the *Gazette de St. Pétersbourg* as to the sums devoted to the support of the police organisation in the Russian capital. The emoluments of the Prefect amount to 11,870 roubles; the salaries attached to the administration of the prefecture amount to 19,987 roubles; its chancellerie to 120,488 roubles; the technical branch to 12,137 roubles; the maintenance of couriers and the heating and repairs of the agents' domiciles to 3,630 roubles; the emoluments of four head inspectors to 21,160 roubles; the detective police, including 131 agents, costs 113,188 roubles; the bureau of addresses, 19,060 roubles; and the archives of the police, 3,704 roubles. The preceding expenses form a total of 325,225 roubles, but the charges for the police of the city properly so called are still more heavy. The support of forty-two district commissioners with their eighty-four deputies, the writers, the surveyors of passports, and 335 inspectors of police, reaches annually 478,100 roubles. The keep of horses, the rent of apartments for the bureau and the commissioners, as well as the expenses of the chancellerie, come to 96,095 roubles; the wages of 1,700 *sergents de ville* to 551,000 roubles. Finally, the reserve police, which numbers 17 officers, 10 inspectors, and 100 constables, costs 67,292 roubles; a sum of 91,351 roubles besides is employed in the maintenance of servants and hangers-on of the office; and a sum of 70,615 roubles is placed at the discretion of the Prefect for distributing as supplementary donations among the *employés* of the prefecture. If we add to what precedes the 78,299 roubles required for the river police, the total of the expenses of the police of the capital amounts to 1,757,377 roubles; which, taking the population of St. Petersburg at 900,000 souls, averages nearly 1 rouble 95 centimes for each inhabitant.

Mr. Rhodes, in a four-column letter in the *Times*, gives what he deems "a fair summary of the causes that gave rise to the differences between Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Charles Warren." Summarising the case he says :—

"Sir H. Robinson had laid the whole matter before Sir C. Warren on the 6th of December, pointing out to what he was pledged and to what policy he adhered. Sir C. Warren accepted that policy, and embodied his acceptance in a telegram, and at his request I returned to Stellaland, after being assured of his full and entire support. Yet shortly after my departure he summoned Mr. Mackenzie to his camp, whose political action in Stellaland had been condemned and reversed by the High Commissioner. From this time he proceeded to break in detail every one of the pledges by which he had thus bound himself. He annihilated self-government, he repudiated the cattle arbitration, he set aside the land register, he altered the boundaries, and he arrested Niekerk on an abortive charge. Was it to be expected that Sir H. Robinson was to sit down quietly and endorse these actions? He saw the evils likely to accrue. He saw distrust of England spreading widely throughout the Dutch population, he saw the disintegration of the Imperial party, and he saw Sir C. Warren's policy condemned by a unanimous Cape Parliament. I say, then, that in view of all this the High Commissioner took the only course open to him in entirely disclaiming and repudiating the action of Sir Charles Warren."

Dealing with the grant of land offered to us by Khama to the north of Bechuanaland, Mr. Rhodes says :—

"It was, in my opinion, an act of wisdom on Colonel Stanley's part not to accept Khama's cession of territory, for the simple reason that a large portion of the territory so ceded was not in his possession. The country beyond the 22nd parallel is claimed by the Matabele, who are the most powerful tribe between our settlements and the Zambesi. At the same time, in order to render our annexation of Bechuanaland of some practical advantage, I think it is essential that the country lying between its borders and the Zambesi should be taken under our protection, otherwise we may find ourselves burdened with the permanent responsibility of a poor tract of country shut in on every side by States with hostile tariffs, and yet unable, through the responsibilities we have undertaken, to retire from the situation. It is beyond question that the Cape Colony would emphatically decline to annex Bechuanaland if any other Power was allowed to intervene beyond the 22nd parallel, which is the limit of our present protectorate. It must not be forgotten that we are no longer the only powerful European Power with territories in this part of Africa, and it would be possible for the German Empire, by extension through Damaraland *viâ* Lake N'gami, to cut off our settlements in South Africa from communication with the interior. I think that it would be advisible at once to enter into such arrangements with the chief of the Matabele as would preserve the only road that is left to us. The German Empire having, without protest on our part, annexed such an enormous seaboard on the East and West Coasts in localities where our trade interests are paramount, can hardly deem it unreasonable that we should take precautions for the preservation of the route to the interior. Within the territorial limits of Lobengulu, the Matabele king, and subject to his jurisdiction, lies Mashunaland. Of the capabilities of this country there can be no question. To the north of this lies the Zambesi, and beyond we have the great Lake system, with its vast population, and its almost unlimited market for the consumption of our manufactures."

In conclusion Mr. Rhodes urges the formation of a Crown colony in Bechuanaland, the retention of a protectorate in the territory which Khama strictly possesses, and the opening up of communications with the Matabele King for the extension of that protectorate through his dominions to the Zambesi.

IRELAND.

In Dublin on Monday Dean O'Loughlin, whilst preparing to celebrate Mass in the University College, Stephen's-green, fell down dead, the cause being apoplexy.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Government have appointed Mr. Clifford Lloyd, resident magistrate, to the office of Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius, and that it is intended to confer upon him a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony.

Mr. Roger Bryan, a farmer, and a leading member of the National League, residing at Baskin, near Athlone, was on Tuesday fired at and wounded in the side by a bullet discharged from a revolver. Two men named Slevan, who were observed lurking about the premises, have been arrested on suspicion. Michael Nugent, a farmer, of Walderstown, near Athlone, was waylaid on Tuesday while on his way to attend a meeting of the Ballymahon Board of Guardians, of which he is a member, and was severely beaten. He was conveyed home in an unconscious state. His assailants escaped.

The suggestion that graduates in England of Trinity College, Dublin, should combine for the purpose of founding a mission in some populous parish, having met with the approval of several, a circular has been issued in order to ascertain what support may be relied on. The Additional Curates' Society has intimated that a grant of £50 per annum, should it be required, may be made to the mission from the society's general fund. The Bishop of Peterborough is the president, and the Rev. C. R. D. Carter, 6, Regent's-park, Exeter, honorary secretary *pro tem.*

The Cork Steam-packet Company's steamer *Falcon* on Tuesday carried 200 cattle to Liverpool, and their steamer *Xema*, for Bristol, carried 170. This is the first large consignment since the boycotting of the company commenced, a month since, and is the outcome of a new scheme for frustrating the programme of the cattle-dealers. The cattle-dealers' steamer *Constantine* carried 950 cattle, 140 sheep, and 150 swine.

Dr. Dorian, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, died last week, at his residence in Belfast, at an advanced age. He accompanied the other Irish prelates to Rome, and has been failing in strength since his return.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued forms of special prayers to be used until the close of the Parliamentary elections.

The annual Diocesan Synod of Meath was held last week. Dr. Bell was unanimously elected to fill the canonry in St. Patrick's Cathedral, vacated by Dr. Reichel, who presided at this Synod for the first time as Bishop of the diocese. A resolution was passed, with the approval of the Bishop, refusing to accept a resolution, passed at the last general Synod,

abolishing the ancient precedence of the Bishop of Meath as premier Bishop of Ireland.

Mr. Parnell, interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, states that Lord Hartington's Belfast speech will still further alienate the Nationalists from the Liberals, and induce them to vote with the Tories in the fourteen Ulster constituencies which the Nationalists cannot win. Thus the Liberals will not secure more than three seats when they would otherwise have had seven, while the Nationalists are almost certain of success in the remaining nineteen of the thirty-three Ulster seats. A clear majority of Ulster is Catholic, and all honest men will condemn Lord Hartington's narrow appeal to religious prejudice to form a Protestant combination against the Catholics. The coming elections, Mr. Parnell added, will show a majority of five to one in favour of Nationalist demands, while England will exhibit a spectacle of nearly an equal division of her people into two hostile parties regarding the political questions of the day. He denied Lord Hartington's contention that the North is the most industrious, progressive, and prosperous part of Ireland, and is opposed in politics, religion, and ideas to the people of the rest of Ireland, and he instanced the protection of Ulster linen.

The following letter sent to the farmers in the district by the secretary of a National League in Kildare presents a new phase of the strike against rent, as no longer a combination among the tenants on an estate, but a union of tenants on different estates acting in concert :—

"*Rathangan, Nov.* 9.

"Dear Sir,—I have been requested to enclose a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the tenants on the different estates about Rathangan, trusting they will meet with your approval. The following tenants on the estate of —— have subscribed to the enclosed resolutions." (Then follow the names.)

"Resolutions passed at a meeting of the tenants on the different estates about Rathangan—That we do hereby declare our resolve to demand from our respective landlords such a reduction of their rents now payable, both leasehold and judicial, as will enable us to tide over the great depression now prevailing. That we are determined individually and collectively, if refused an adequate reduction, to resist payment, by every legal means in our power, of the existing rents, which in face of present prices are unjust and exorbitant. That the reduction we demand is 30 per cent."

It may be well to observe that a reduction of over 30 per cent. was judicially made not long ago in some of the old rents, so that the reduction now demanded would amount in their case to over 60 per cent. The farmers here and there are paying in the South and getting moderate reductions, but the amount received is only a small portion of the amount paid at this time in previous years.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed a meeting at Redland on Saturday night, in connection with his candidature for West Bristol. His remarks were directed chiefly to the connection between Church and State. That question was raised, in the first place, by the Radical wing of the Liberal party—notably by Mr. Chamberlain himself. Mr. Chamberlain, in raising this objection, did a very grave injury to the prospect of his party; and some of the abler tacticians of his party had found it out, and were endeavouring to minimise the matter. But those who were anxious to maintain the Church of England in her present position must not allow the matter to be minimised, because if they did, as sure as he was standing there, if the Liberal party should unfortunately be returned to the House of Commons, this matter, which they tried to minimise now, would be at once brought to the front. Throughout the last five or six years the whole history of the Whig-Radical coalition under which the country had been suffering had been that the Whigs had surrendered their principles to the dominant Radicals, and, as in other matters, so it would be in this if the country was so foolish as to return this disunited party to power.

The Home Secretary, addressing a meeting at Earlstown, Lancashire, on Saturday, referring to the licensing question, said that he and the Conservative Government were quite willing that the question should be dealt with by local authorities; whilst he would much like to see the number of publichouses reduced. There must, however, be due compensation to those who had invested their money believing that they would have the protection of the Act under which licences were granted. As to vaccination, on which he had been questioned in that district, he reminded his hearers that the Royal Commission decided that vaccination was essential to health. Referring to the Armstrong case, Sir Richard said he at once gave instructions for the prosecution of any person, in whatever station of life, against whom adequate information could be procured.

Mr. Chamberlain was the principal speaker at a Liberal meeting held in Birmingham Townhall on Saturday night, in support of the candidature of his relative, Mr. Alderman Kendrick, for the Northern Division of the borough. He said that the country had to decide whether they would accept the policy of Mr. Gladstone or that of Lord Salisbury. With reference to Disestablishment, he asked whether it was in the interest of the Church that the subject should be made a party question. The Nonconformists might be assumed to form a majority of the religious opinion of the country; and if they wished to raise the question just now, a great commotion would be made in the country by demanding the restoration to the State of the funds now devoted to a sect. It had been estimated that the income of the Church was between five millions and ten millions a year; but be that as it might, the capitalised value of the Church could not be less than 200 millions. If the Liberals were defeated on this question of Disestablishment, he would not regret it, as such a defeat would tend to bring the question to the forefront of politics sooner than Lord Salisbury expected. It was just possible that Lord Salisbury would free religion from its trammels, and restore to the nation funds hitherto monopolised by a section of the public. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to speak of free trade and protection, and repeated his well-known views on the land question. The right hon. gentleman on Monday also addressed a meeting of the West Birmingham [illegible]

Lord Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, has issued his address as candidate for the Darwen Division of North-East Lancashire. He says that the failure of Mr. Gladstone's Government in foreign and colonial affairs had been admitted almost universally. The cause of their disasters is to be traced to the profound divisions of opinion in the Liberal party itself. The return of that party to power would produce the same sinister effects. He asks the electors to contrast such a state of things with the policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the happy change which his successors in the Government have brought about. To gain the confidence of the electors, the Radical party rely rather on their domestic policy in the future than on their foreign policy in the past. Accordingly, the country has been startled by violent attacks upon property, the Constitution, and the Established Church. These attacks met with little sympathy from the Moderate Liberal leaders; but experience had taught that no dependence could be placed upon the powers of these gentlemen to direct the conduct of the Liberal party. Conservatives, on the other hand, would do their best to preserve our ancient institutions, and would certainly defend the Established Church, the protection of which was demanded by justice and religion. But they were not indifferent to moderate and necessary reform. After referring to the various measures passed by the present Government, his Lordship says that the reform of local government, an inquiry into the incidence of taxation, a just and firm administration of Ireland, the protection of voluntary and religious schools as against the non-religious schools of the State, were among the objects which the Conservatives had in view.

In bringing forward Mr. T. P. O'Connor as Nationalist candidate for the Scotland Division of Liverpool on Tuesday night, Mr. Parnell urged that Irishmen in England should give their votes apart from local and personal considerations. In drawing a contrast between the tone and attitude of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, he said the latter approached the question of Ireland with his mind embittered against that country, determined, if he possibly could, to prevent a settlement between the two nations. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, with that breadth of statesmanship for which his name was renowned, had approached the question of Irish Government in an entirely different spirit. "Undoubtedly the speech of Mr. Gladstone, although in many respects vague and unsatisfactory, was the most important pronouncement upon the Irish national question which had ever been delivered by any English Minister. But, having said so much, he feared that he could not say anything more in terms of unqualified praise, because he thought the speech seemed to fall short of the exigencies of the position. He was speaking entirely from a practical point of view when he said that it appeared to him that if they took Mr. Gladstone at his word, voted for his candidates, and gave him a large majority independent of the Irish party, which he claimed to be necessary for any English Ministry before it could consider the Irish national question, they would find themselves in this position—they would present their claims for consideration to Mr. Gladstone, and if he agreed with them he would probably bring in a Bill which, after passing the House of Commons, would go up to the Lords, who would say to Mr. Gladstone, 'You never submitted the principles or the details of the Bill to the judgment of the electors at the General Election, and we consider it is right, on a question of such enormous gravity as this, of the national relations between England and Ireland, that the electors of England and Scotland should have an opportunity of passing judgment upon it, and we will throw out this Bill and compel you to dissolve Parliament.' That would be a very abortive result of the General Election, but under the circumstances it appeared to him that the House of Lords would only be carrying out their constitutional right by rejecting a Bill the details of which had not been before the country at the General Election. Mr. Gladstone could avoid all this trouble by simply bringing his great intellect to the promoting of a constitutional course. There was no living man better able to do it, and he (Mr. Parnell) invited him with all seriousness to lay his views as to the largest amount of self-government for Ireland—subject to the conditions and limitations which he had stipulated for regarding the supremacy of the Crown and the maintenance of the unity of the empire—before the public, in order that the electors of the three kingdoms might have an opportunity of judging of them and passing a verdict at the general election."

Sir William Harcourt was present on Tuesday night at a meeting in the Music Hall, Chester, in support of the candidature of Dr. Foster. In the course of his speech Sir William animadverted upon Lord Randolph Churchill's statements in reference to Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, and asked how it was that while the Tories were inviting the Moderate Liberals to join them, they indulged in such outbreaks? The answer was that they knew they were beaten and became violent and hysterical. He accused the Conservatives of trying to evade the real issue before the country by raising the question of Disestablishment. The real question was which party deserved the confidence of the country, and he contended that this was due to the Liberals, who had achieved all the great reforms of the last half-century. He analysed and condemned the conduct of the Conservatives regarding Protection, and expressed himself in favour of free education. On the land question he claimed that the subject would be best dealt with by a party desirous of settling it in the interests of the community at large. On Disestablishment he said he should follow Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto; and speaking of Parliamentary obstruction he denied that he and Sir Charles Dilke had ever attempted to obstruct the Conservative Government, as alleged by Lord Randolph Churchill. He further repudiated the statement that there were dissensions in the Liberal ranks, believing his denial would be amply borne out by the results of the forthcoming General Election.

Sir Charles Dilke presided on Tuesday night at a meeting held in the Athenæum, Goldhawk-road, in support of Mr. Chatfeild Clarke, Liberal candidate for Hammersmith. Discussing the question of retaliatory duties, he said he thought that special duties of retaliation such as Lord Salisbury proposed were even more objectionable than the fixed low duties all round once advocated by Lord Randolph Churchill. By the hypothesis of Lord Salisbury, as soon as the duties had produced their effect on trade they would be removed. Therefore he maintained they would destroy all that certainty which lay at the root of import trade. Then, again, there would grow up under them weak protective industries—very feeble and miserable industries—which in open competition could not exist, and in regard to which this country had no special advantages, and possibly suffered under special drawbacks. When the duties were removed it would ruin these industries and starve the people engaged in them. But he was bound to doubt whether Lord Salisbury in the bottom of his heart believed in the views he put forward.

Lord John Manners, speaking at Somerby, Leicestershire, on Wednesday night, said the great cry of Mr. Gladstone was that the country should return a preponderating Liberal majority. He was amazed at the audacity of the plea. The late Government had given Mr. Parnell the commanding position which he now occupied by their legislation and by trampling upon the resisting force of the loyalist minority in Ireland. Were a Liberal Government returned, they might depend upon it that in less than two years Mr. Parnell would have wrung from their weakness, from their disunion, and their differences everything which he demanded.

Lord Hartington, addressing the electors of the Rossendale Division of Lancashire on Wednesday evening, vindicated the foreign policy of the late Government, and incidentally gave his approval of that of the present Ministry with regard to Eastern Roumelia; observing also that with respect to Egypt they had followed the policy of their predecessors. His Lordship also replied to Lord Randolph Churchill's statements as to the Kilmainham Treaty and the expulsion of Mr. Forster from the Liberal Government.

Mr. Bright, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Rochdale on Wednesday night, urged that whatever distress there might now be among the working-classes, it was not so great as that which called into existence the Anti-Corn Law League. He severely criticised the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, and condemned Lord Salisbury's recent remarks upon retaliatory duties. With regard to the question of the Established Church, he did not in the slightest degree blame him, or call his course in question, for the question was one so great and affected so many people.

Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Bradlaugh were present on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Eleusis (Radical) Club at Chelsea. In response to the toast of "The Borough Members," Sir Charles Dilke said their Conservative opponents were never tired of talking about what they called the want of unity among the Liberal party; but the reproach could with much greater justice be laid to their charge. Mr. Chaplin, as the Minister charged with the care of agriculture, would put a duty on foreign food; but Lord Salisbury was going about saying it was a calumny to assert that this was a Conservative doctrine. There were a number of other questions on which the Tory party were hopelessly at variance. They did not agree on the questions of local option, leasehold enfranchisements—to which Lord Salisbury was entirely opposed—nor on what he thought was a vital question, the government of London.

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Derby on Wednesday night, said that he had been told that the Irish and Catholics were going to vote against the Liberal party. To his mind that was a most astounding thing. Since Catholic Emancipation every Act to redress the wrongs of centuries in Ireland had been carried by the Liberal party. Contrasting the Liberal and Conservative programme, Sir William said the country could have no hesitation in choosing the former, which was that of a trusted party. He proceeded to defend free trade doctrines and practices. The country had, he said, vastly improved under free trade; there was a better division of profits now between the capitalist and workman than there used to be, and the better condition of the people had had the effect of greatly reducing crime and pauperism. As to free education, he did not see why the Voluntary schools should be injured, or why the scheme should be disadvantageous to religious education.

Mr. C. J. Blagg, of Cheadle, Staffordshire, has written to Mr. Gladstone to say that, although for the last twenty years he has given an active support to the Liberal party, he is unable to vote for the present Liberal candidate for his division, because he is in favour of a measure for the disestablishment of the Church. He deplores the language of Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto on the subject, observing :—"I take your words to mean that you do not yourself approve of the fierce attack about to be made upon the Church, but that, inasmuch as you think that a current of opinion is setting in that direction, it is useless to struggle against it." Mr. Gladstone has replied that "he entirely disclaims the doctrine imputed to him on the subject of Church disestablishment, for which the words in his address do not supply any warrant. He assures Mr. Blagg that he is the first person who has done so."

Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Special Envoy to his Majesty the Sultan with reference to the affairs of Egypt, who is now at Cairo, has been appointed Her Majesty's High Commissioner under the Convention recently concluded at Constantinople. This appointment, with the one he already holds, is of a temporary nature.

The editor of the *Land Agent's Record* has been collecting the opinions of Parliamentary candidates on the land question, and he thus summarises the information he has obtained :—"The returns show a very general consensus of opinion in favour of large changes in land-tenure law. So general is this, indeed, that the question may be said to be lifted entirely out of the range of party politics, except, of course, as to some matters of detail in the carrying out of such schemes as are put forth by the Birmingham school. All candidates—Tory, Whig, or Radical—are of opinion that rural labourers should have allotments; nearly all desire to see a fair proportion of small holdings by which the labourer may rise to the position of a farmer; and all, with one accord, call for a readier and cheaper means of transfer of land, under some scheme for registration of title. No one, as far as we can gather, opposes, in spirit, the effort to increase the numbers of those who are directly interested, as owners, in the soil. The only form in which the objection appears is as to some of the proposals which have been made to secure this end. The law of primogeniture is generally condemned, and no one appears to have a good word to say for settlements of land beyond the lives of persons now in existence."

The position of the Duke of Westminster with regard to the elections, which has been in dispute, is explained by a letter from him to Mr. H. Tollemache, the Conservative candidate for the Eddisbury Division of Cheshire. Under date November 7, the Duke says :—"The papers are saying all sorts of things, which are always perverted at these times, as to my views, which have no real importance, but I am in the difficult position of a moderate Liberal; and because I am decidedly against an extreme Radical, such as Mr. Irwell, who has developed most advanced opinions in the course of his campaign, it does not follow that I can support you. This, no doubt, you understand. I should have been in favour of a good Liberal candidate."

Mr. D. R. Plunket, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of Conservative electors for South Paddington on Thursday evening in support of the candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was, he said, opposed to Mr. Bright in Birmingham, but was really fighting Mr. Chamberlain. The moderate Liberals were daily coming over to the Conservative side, and it was the duty of Conservatives not to lose one vote at the coming election.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Thursday night, said the publicans were unwise in supporting the Tories and in resisting the reforms desired for the working classes by the Liberals, since the latter were prepared to deal fairly with the trade. With regard to depression, the right hon. gentleman referred to the experience of other countries in support of his contention that Protection would not revive the trade of England.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., speaking at a Conservative meeting in Leeds on Thursday night, touched on trade depression, which, he maintained, was due to want of confidence in the late Government. He twitted Mr. Gladstone with the vagueness of his latest deliverance on the Disestablishment question, and warned the country against returning to power a party whose administration for five years had been disfigured by miserable and costly mistakes.

Lord Hartington on Thursday evening, addressing the electors of the Rossendale Division of Lancashire, appealed for their support on the ground of his career in Parliament for the last twenty-eight years. After explaining his attitude with regard to the suffrage, the ballot, and other measures, he criticised some statements by Lord Randolph Churchill, and advocated Freetrade policy.

LORD SALISBURY IN THE CITY.

The principal speaker at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on Monday night was Lord Salisbury. In responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," his Lordship, after some complimentary reference to the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, went on to speak of foreign affairs. Comparing the situation in Afghanistan to-day with what it was when he spoke in the City last July, his Lordship remarked that the difficulties which then existed on the frontier had passed away. At present there was nothing but hearty co-operation between ourselves and the Russian Government in marking out the boundaries which separate the territories of the Ameer and the Czar. As far as his knowledge and opinion went, there was nothing to prevent us from heartily reiterating those celebrated words of Lord Beaconsfield, that there is room in Asia for Russia and for England. Proceeding to speak of the expedition to Burmah, Lord Salisbury said that the expedition was going forward to reduce a somewhat eccentric potentate within the bounds of reason, and he was not sure that we ought not to have done that long ago. There were eccentricities of tyranny which no nation was bound to condone. But his earnest hope was that, while the operations might have the effect of smoothing the path of that civilising commerce which is the great pride of our country, we should make as little alteration as may be consistent with the interests of the populations and the demands of our own empire.

Turning to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said the Government had now more hope that by patience and care the wounds of the past would be closed, peace would return, order and security would be re-established, civilisation would flourish, and the unbounded resources of that marvellous land will be allowed to contribute to the sum of human happiness. It might be that they thought that when it was decided at one time to go forward to Khartoum, and at another time to abandon Dongola, that second thoughts were not the best, and that they might wish that last abandonment had not been then carried out. But, nevertheless, there was nothing within their knowledge to augur any disturbance in the peaceful process which had been initiated. The result of the Convention negotiated by Sir Henry Wolff with the Sultan would, he hoped, be to remove those grounds of suspicion and hatred which had been unfortunately raised in the minds of a vast Mohammedan population.

The attention of Europe was, however, his Lordship observed, now concentrated upon affairs in the Balkan Peninsula.

"A strange change has taken place in the Balkan Peninsula, of which the issue is still uncertain. It does not, happily, concern us so closely as former movements in the peninsula may have done, because it differs from all previous disturbances in that country, for it appears to have issued from the spontaneous action of the population themselves, and to have no connection whatever with any foreign prompting. Still, with respect to the controversies that may arise between a Sovereign and his people—and his devoted people it may be—we may have opinions, we may offer our advice, we may indicate the course which we think it desirable to pursue; but we are not, in the first instance, involved in the issue, and we have no ground for apprehending that we shall ever be called on for material intervention."

With regard to the assertion that the policy of the Government was decided beforehand by the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin devised seven years ago, Lord Salisbury went on to argue that there would be no more inconsistency in now varying those provisions than there would be in a doctor varying

his prescription according to the condition of his patient. There was this difference between the present condition of the Balkan Peninsula and that which preceded it, that the obstacle to an admission of the desires of the population does not arise from any foreign influence. It did not even arise, apparently, from the action of the Ottoman Government itself.

"If there is now any obstacle to allowing these two Bulgarian provinces to be governed in the fashion which they think best, it arises not, apparently, so much from the opinion of the Ottoman Porte, from the opinions of the foreign Powers, as from the position which is taken up and the doctrines which are propounded by the other States of the Balkan Peninsula—from the Servians and from the Greeks, who are outside the Ottoman Empire. But they appear to have laid down this very remarkable condition of international law, that if the Bulgarians obtain any advantage at the expense of the Turkish Government, they have a right to what is called compensation, and compensation consists in cutting a slice off the Turkish Empire. It appears by this doctrine which they lay down, that unless the Bulgarians are admitted to the exact condition in which they stood three months ago, they will insist on a portion of the Turkish Empire being added to their own borders. It appears that that doctrine is more likely than any other to stand in the way of the realisation of the hopes of the Bulgarians. It is not for me to forecast what the actions or the decisions of this Conference may be; but I have a strong opinion that any political structure which is erected in distinct defiance of the opinion of the population to whom it is to apply is not likely to have a very long duration; and I have this further opinion, that if the particular form of government which the Bulgarians desire is refused to them because, if it is to be given, compensation must also be given to the Servians and to the Greeks—I have the opinion that the only result of the determination will be, not that the Bulgarians will for the future abstain from trying to obtain the form of government which they prefer, but that in future they will recognise that it is necessary to take the Servians and Greeks into their counsel, and that the result will be that any movement upon the Turkish Empire will be a movement of three small Powers instead of a movement of one. I hope, therefore—it is the hope of Her Majesty's Government—in the first instance that the strength of the Turkish Empire may be maintained undiminished, because we believe it to be a guarantee of the peace of Europe; and, in the second, that any arrangement upon which Europe may agree may be of such a character as to satisfy the population whom it concerns, and to discourage any future attempts upon the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which we recognise as an essential portion of the European system."

Lord Salisbury next touched upon the question of London government, and indicated his preference for the scheme propounded by the Corporation in favour of small areas as against one government for the whole of the metropolis. Referring to the Ministerial policy in Ireland, Lord Salisbury said he believed that as regards outrages, the experiment of relying upon the ordinary law has been decidedly a success, but it had not operated with so much success with respect to boycotting. He dwelt upon the difficulty of dealing with this offence by process of law, and said that such matters must be the subject of the careful investigation of Parliament—that the first duty of Parliament was to see that all men can pursue their industry in peace, and that if existing means are not sufficient to secure that supreme end, Parliament should take every precaution that that result shall be obtained.

"With respect to large organic questions, I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The traditions of our party are well known. The integrity of the empire is more precious to us than any other possession. If I may add another consideration, we are bound by motives not only of expediency, not only of legal principle, but by motives of honour, to protect a minority, if such exists, who have fallen into unpopularity and danger because they have maintained, either as champions or as instruments, the policy which England has deliberately elected to pursue. But within those lines—most important lines—within those lines the policy which every English Government—and I am sure the present—would pursue would be to do all that is possible to give prosperity, contentment, and happiness to the Irish people."

Lord Salisbury, having next noticed the danger of despotic government by a bare majority, and of the agrarian agitation, proceeded to speak of the proposal to separate the Church and State:—

"It is proposed to tear them asunder, and men look forward with light hearts to the result of an operation for which in modern history no precedent exists. I do not ask you to look at the matter from its religious point of view; I do not ask you to look at the matter from its party point of view; but I ask you to remember this, that compared to other nations of the globe you have a small territory at home; you have a weak military force; you have a great empire with means of sustaining it apparently far inferior to its necessities; that you have round you great nations constantly growing in the vastness of their military forces, in the concentration of the energy in which all power is placed at the disposal of the central authority; and that you meet these nations by this one talisman—unity of the people by whom these islands are inhabited. It is because you are a united people, because apart from all the questions, and above all the questions that have separated us into parties and have constituted our party divisions, there has been a deep unity which has overcome and overridden every trial. Are we quite certain that we shall successfully pass the tremendous ordeal which these questions I have mentioned will subject you to? I entreat you to remember that there is something besides a polemical—something besides a party meaning in these conflicts; that if they deeply separate the classes and sections of which your community exists, the power of your empire will be threatened: that if your divisions should ever take a malignant form, that the classes and sections shall hate one another more than they love their own country, then the era of your predominance in the world will have passed away never to return."

His Lordship concluded by proposing the toast of "The Corporation." Lord Iddesleigh proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor. Lord Wolseley replied for the Army, Admiral Hood for the Navy, and the Chinese Minister for the Foreign Ministers. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also spoke.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE arrived in Edinburgh on Monday afternoon; ane in reply to an address of welcome presented in the Albert Hall, delivered the first speech in his Midlothian campaign. The keynote of the speech was exhortation to union in the Liberal party. For this union there are many reasons. First of all, they were an historical party—the representatives of Liberals of other days; and the great work of beneficial legislation had been almost wholly in the hands of the Liberal party. There were other reasons for union of the Liberal party; but the one reason, after all, was that they had got work to do, and work on which they were agreed.

"I would say to those who reproach us with not having a stereotyped uniformity of opinion in the Liberal party, that when we come to the points on which we differ, I hope we shall behave like men of conscience and understanding in regard to those points; and if we cannot honourably co-operate we shall cease to attempt to co-operate at all; that, under all circumstances, we shall pursue the way of honour and of principle; but that until we come to the points upon which we differ, it would be folly, it would be madness, it would expose us to ridicule if, in anticipation of matters that may now be far out of reach, we were to refrain from giving effect to the common purpose with which we think the coming Parliament is so well qualified to deal."

Referring to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said that as the result of the extended franchise we might expect the return of a majority of Nationalists. It was, he said, almost certain that the voice of Ireland would be heard in the new Parliament from a body of Nationalist representatives eighty strong. Demands in the direction of greater powers of self-government must be expected, because in that respect there were grievances still unredressed, in spite of the large and generous spirit in which, under circumstances of difficulty, that country had been put on an equality with England and Scotland. But whatever demands were made they must be subject to the condition that the unity of the empire should be preserved, and that the authority of the Imperial Parliament should be steadfastly maintained. To deal with demands even accompanied with that condition would be a matter of the highest responsibility. To stint Ireland in powers which might be desirable or necessary for the management of affairs purely Irish would be a great error; but if on the other hand they condescended, either to clamour or to fear, in such a way as to violate principles of honourable obligation and to impair the unity of the empire, then a more fatal error would have been committed. When the question of Ireland came to be dealt with, it would be a vital danger if there was not in Parliament a party independent of the Irish vote; and he was convinced, from the reports he had received, that if Liberals were but united they would go to the House of Commons with a majority large enough to enable them to deal impartially and independently with not only the Irish but other important questions. The Tories might be returned in a minority which with the aid of the Parnellites would become a majority, and he strenuously urged that, foregoing their differences on subjects as yet out of reach, Liberals should unite for the purpose of returning to Parliament a majority which, unaffected by hostile combinations, might continue the great work with which the Liberal party had been so long identified.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT AGITATION.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE on Wednesday afternoon addressed a great meeting in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, and spoke upon the question of Disestablishment. After a few preliminary observations, in which he again referred to the necessity of unity in the Liberal party in view of the Irish vote in the next Parliament, and replied to various personal charges which had been brought against him, he went on to charge the Conservative party with having raised the subject of Disestablishment to the position of a test question. In his opinion the proper time had not arrived for doing this. It would be outrageous folly on the part of Liberal politicians to allow themselves to be drawn from the real solid issues before them—the important work they had to perform with regard to questions which they were all agreed are to decide the election—and to choose the men who are going to do work in Parliament on issues not before them, on which they were not agreed, and which they were morally certain it was impossible to dispose of at present:—

"In what I have said a good deal turns upon the opinion, I will not call it the conviction, which I entertain, which I believe at least ninety-nine men in every 100 in England entertain, that the disestablishment of the Church of England is utterly remote from the prospects of the Parliament which we are about to see elected. But then one hears this argument, 'You said the same thing in 1865 about the Church of Ireland. You said then, when an election was coming on, the question of the Church of Ireland was not within the range of practical politics. Of course, that was for the Parliament to be elected, and yet in four years the Church of Ireland was disestablished. Therefore your conviction in 1885 is no more than the opinion you expressed in 1865, and consequently it is put out of court altogether.' I think that is very ingeniously taken. It is the best point, in my opinion, which has been made."

The fact was that he gave an opinion in 1865 and an opinion in 1880, each opinion being formed upon circumstances upon which it depended. Why did he believe in 1865 that the coming Parliament was not likely to deal with the Irish Church? There was then a totally different atmosphere. There had been a spirit of apathy, and there was a perfect stagnation of the reforming spirit in England.

"What was wanted in the case of the Irish Church was a state of the public mind interested in public issues. The moment attention was turned to the Irish Church in Parliament and elsewhere, in the plainest words, it was said that it was a mockery of Church Establishment; it was in no sense the Church of the nation; it was impossible to make a decent or plausible excuse for it. It was plain to me that when the Irish Church question came the Irish Church must fall; but at the same time I was not sanguine as to the return to that active state of interest on the part of the nation in political subjects, and that desire for political improvements which alone can enable Government or Parliament, with a peaceful prospect, to take up a question of that kind. But at this moment everything is exactly different. The case of the English Church, instead of its being a case in which there is nothing to say, is a case in which there is a great deal to say. Instead of being the mockery of a National Church, it is a Church with regard to which its defenders say that it has the adhesion and support of a very large majority of the people; and I confess I am very doubtful whether that allegation can be refuted. It is a Church which works very hard; it is a Church that is endeavouring to do its business, a Church that has infinite ramifications through the whole fabric and structure of society, a Church which has laid a deep hold upon many hearts, as well as many minds. The disestablishment of the Church of England would be a gigantic operation. Tory prophecies always break down, and they ought to be merciful in examining our predictions, because the peculiarity of the Tory predictions is that they always break down. In the case of the Irish Church, the constant allegation of the Tories was that we should disestablish the English Church immediately afterwards. I remember being challenged on this subject, and my answer was, 'Do not believe these allegations.' I can tell you that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was what I would call a big job; and as for the disestablishment of the English Church, I said I did not know then, and I can tell you I do not know now, whether the man breathes the air of Parliament that will carry into effect that measure."

The question, instead of being familiar, was strange to the minds of the mass of the people. They had not accepted the conviction that the Church ought to be disestablished yet. When they had accepted it, it would be a very great and very serious question to consider and examine, and he did not much envy the man who undertook the examination of it. But until the people of England had adopted an opinion favourable to the disestablishment of the Church, it would be a mistake to appeal to Liberal Churchmen to entertain apprehensions on the part of the Church, or for the Tories to insinuate those apprehensions into the minds of the Liberals with a view to entrap a few Liberal votes. His remarks on the question appeared to him to apply both to the South and to the North. In Scotland it would be utterly unreasonable to make Disestablishment a test question, and detrimental in the highest degree to the interests of the Liberal party. In regard to the separation of the Scotch Church question from the English question, which was dictated in the first place by justice and religion, it was right that it should not be decided by English opinion. No settlement would be satisfactory to Scotland unless it were the genuine offspring of Scottish sentiment and Scottish feeling. In respect to Scotland, he would not support Dr. Cameron's resolution, as he declined to raise false expectations by committing himself to an abstract principle. It was a mistake to set aside the four great subjects he had indicated in his address, on which the Liberal party were agreed, for the sake of a subject of which he denied the maturity at the present moment. Mr. Gladstone continued:—

"I hope that in anything that has fallen from me I have not appeared to undervalue the great question of religious establishment and the sacredness and solemnity of the convictions that are associated with it. If I have, I have most grievously belied my own internal sense. It is a great, it is a gigantic question; and I am very far from saying that if I were a man twenty years younger; if I could stand before you at a future election; and if at a future election circumstances were ripe for taking a matter of this kind in hand, on the one side or on the other—I am far from saying that I should then urge upon you not to give it a first place in your thoughts. I am now labouring with all my heart for the unity of the Liberal party. On the grounds of policy and on other grounds I say it is reasonable that we should be united, because there is work to be done; we know what that work is, and we knew we are agreed; but if you advance very far in the coming stages of history when Church disestablishment is near instead of now at the end of a long vista—(repeated cries of "No, no, and counter cries of "Yes.") I am, gentlemen, not speaking of Scotch disestablishment alone. I am speaking of the United Kingdom, and it may be that England occupies too large a place in my thoughts. I have England, mainly, no doubt in my view; but at the same time when the Scottish public recognise that there cannot be any place for Disestablishment in the next Parliament, then I do not think that I am far wrong. I call a 'long vista' in politics that which extends beyond the Parliament that is about to come: but I say, at any rate, were the question of Disestablishment at our doors, far be it from me to say that it might not become—would become—on all sides for the masses of the people in Scotland and in England a very cardinal and determined question."

EARL GREY ON MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Grey writes to the *Times* to draw attention to Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the question of Disestablishment as disclosed in his letter to Mr. Bosworth Smith. He says:—

"This reply of Mr. Gladstone to the demand addressed to him is by no means so unambiguous as it ought to have been; still, I can only understand it as a refusal, and, being so, I must venture to affirm that it involves a failure on his part to do his duty to his country. A statesman who exercises so much power over the minds of his countrymen is not entitled to withhold from them the best advice his knowledge and experience enable him to give them on questions of public policy, of which the right or wrong decision must deeply affect their welfare. And I am not aware of any question it is more important to have rightly decided than that relation to the Church, on which a conflict of opinions is now raging. The friends of our Church contend that this ancient institution is of inestimable value to the nation, that it affords the best means of bringing home to the people the precious truths of Christianity, and of giving to them, and especially to those who are too poor and too ignorant to seek it for themselves, the blessing of religious instruction and comfort. They are convinced that the services of our Church, which are freely tendered to all, are in the highest degree useful not only to those who accept them, but also to those who decline to receive them, since they tend to keep up in the whole nation a more general sense of duty to God, and a higher standard of morality than could be maintained without the aid of the National Church; and they are grateful to the many pious Dissenters who have distinctly acknowledged this to be true, and have recognised how much the Dissenting Churches have gained by the contact with that of the State.

"If the Church of England has really been the means of securing these great advantages and blessings to the nation, it follows that its overthrow would be a public calamity, and both a folly and a crime. The question, therefore, whether it ought or ought not to be maintained is by far the most important of all the public questions now before the country, and Mr. Gladstone ought plainly to declare his opinion upon it one way or the other. It is a subject upon which it is impossible that he should not have formed a judgment, and there can be no good reason why that judgment, wherever it is, should be concealed, or why the country should be left to try to discover it by comparing his present very ambiguous language with what he has heretofore said and done. During far the greater part of his political life he has been a vehement, and fifty years ago he was (as I thought then, and think still) an extravagant and injudicious, supporter, with reference to Ireland, of the doctrine that it is a sacred duty on the part of a State to maintain a National Church. At a later period he came round to a precisely opposite view of the question as regards Ireland, and took the principal part in accomplishing the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which might never have become necessary if he had used his influence to forward instead of to defeat a moderate concession to the reasonable wishes of the Irish people more than thirty years before. I am not aware that he has, as yet at all events, declared that with regard to England also he has abandoned his old opinions in favour of maintaining our Church Establishment, but he certainly has made no strong public declaration of continued attachment to it, and of a determination to do what he can in its defence. He has gone no further than expressing an opinion that the question of making a vital change in the existing relations of the Church and the State cannot soon come before Parliament, and that whenever it does it will be dealt with in a liberal spirit. Such language must force upon those who remember his previous conduct a strong suspicion that, if the English Church Establishment should hereafter be seriously assailed, he may be found rather in the ranks of its assailants than in those of its defenders. If his mind should now be inclining in this direction he ought, in fairness to the Church, to avow it; for, though I trust that the Church is strong enough to withstand his open hostility, it might be in more danger from his influence being used in a manner which would help to undermine it by giving encouragement to its enemies while he abstained from enrolling himself among them. If, therefore, he contemplates hereafter either joining in an attack on the Church or declining to take a vigorous part in its defence, he is bound in honour not to conceal his intention. If, on the contrary, he adheres to his old opinions and still regards the Established Church as one of the most valuable of our national institutions, he is still more clearly bound by his duty to his country manfully to declare his determination to defend it to the utmost of his power.

"For we must bear in mind that this institution (which I am now supposing that he still believes it to be for the true interest of the country to maintain) is at this moment exposed to very fierce attacks from powerful and well-organised enemies. Of these enemies a large number are, no doubt, acting under a sincere belief that the continuance of the Church in its present position is unfavourable to the influence of religion over the people of England; but it is certain that among those who are most vehement in assailing the Church there are also many who do so, not because they think its fall would tend to increase the power of Christianity, but, on the contrary, because they are animated by a bitter animosity to Christianity, and sometimes even to all religion and to any belief in the existence of a God. Surely, in such a state of things, it is the clear duty of all those who think that the existence of our Established Church is a blessing, and that its fall would be a grievous calamity to the nation, to proclaim in the clearest manner their determination to stand by it and assist with all their might in its defence. But this is what Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Mr. Bosworth Smith, has refused to do; nay, more, he has used language that tends directly to discourage the friends and to encourage the enemies of the Church. He has found fault with the friends of the Church for unnecessarily bringing this question of Disestablishment under discussion at the present time, and has represented the exertions they are making in self-defence as a mere party movement in behalf of the present Government. I can hardly conceive any statement that could be more inaccurate or unjust. The truth is that the only fault to be found with the friends of the Church is that they were too slow in moving and have allowed their adversaries to steal a march upon them, which I fear may have seriously damaged their position. The fact, I believe, is that very few of the friends of the Church were aware till very lately of the manner in which its enemies were undermining the ground it stands on, and they consequently neglected to take timely measures of precaution. For myself, I must acknowledge that I had not even a suspicion how actively and skilfully the Liberation Society was preparing for a determined attack upon the Establishment until I saw, in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of the 12th of October, the circular issued by the Executive Committee of that society describing its operations and boasting of their success. I believe that others were as ignorant as myself of what was going on, and that it was only the circular I have referred to and the language used by Mr. Chamberlain and others which roused the friends of the Church to a sense of the danger before them. Since that I have observed with the greatest satisfaction the vigorous efforts that have been made in defence of the Church, and the response they have met with throughout the country.

Will Mr. Gladstone, or will he not, at length cast in his lot with the friends of the Church? If he will,

he will have an opportunity of declaring his determination in the speeches he is about to address to his constituents; but he ought to understand that, even though he should desire it, he can no longer maintain the sort of neutral position on this question he has hitherto tried to hold. When so determined an attack is being made upon the Church, and when two at least of those who were lately his colleagues in office, and perhaps may soon be so again, have not concealed that they are in heart with the assailants, his failing to proclaim his continued attachment to the Church and his resolution to act vigorously in its defence, will naturally be taken as an indication that he is only waiting to join in the attack until he can see a prospect of being able to do so with success. The friends of the Church will naturally feel, in the present state of things, that those who are not with them are against them, and must be expected to act accordingly."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Speaking on Monday night at a Church Defence meeting at Middlesbrough Circus, at which there were three thousand persons present, the Archbishop of YORK said that was certainly not a party political gathering. He had for a long time bid farewell to party politics, but he did not see why a Bishop or clergyman should not have his political instincts, and his (the Archbishop's) political instincts were decidedly in favour of the spread of education and knowledge, and every privilege equally towards every man in Her Majesty's dominions, and he had taken a part in that by voting for the extension of the suffrage. They were driven porforce into the political arena, because they did not know something that was very important for them to know. They did not know positively whether the question of the Disestablishment of the Church of England would be seriously proposed in the next Parliament or not, and and it was very important that they should know it, because the Church of England claimed to be a body spreading through their whole social system. Therefore, she had a right to know her prospects at the hands of intelligent politicians. The Church was not an institution to be held in the hollow of a statesman's hand. If they were placed in a false position with regard to party politics it was that they did not know what was going to happen. People spoke of Disestablishment and Disendowment. In one sense to disendow the Church was impossible, because as such the Church had not a farthing of endowment in any quarter. The Church was an aggregation of corporations. The different Churches were corporations, and each Archbishop and Dean was a corporation, and those corporations were separately endowed. And how did they get their endowments? It was now beyond dispute, from the inspection of various deeds of gift that still existed, that the way in which the different corporations came to be endowed was that those who had property—nobles and others—gave property to this and that Church, or to this or that minister, for the love of God, and to promote Christian teaching. It was a title as good as that by which any landed gentleman held his estate. It was a trifle better, because it was given to be held for services rendered. The Church had duties as well as privileges, and she held her endowment entirely on her condition of discharging those duties. If the State or the people of England should say that the Church was not doing her duty, well and good. Let some scheme of reform be proposed; let alterations which were considered necessary be made for her work or for distributing her revenues. Some of those reforms ought to be done, and under the pressure of this alarm he trusted a spirit of sober and wholesome reform would spread itself throughout the Church. The Church, he maintained, did not draw one farthing from the taxpayers. Whatever the Church was doing she was doing without any fee or reward as regarded the people amongst whom she worked. Tithes were no more a tax than the rent of land, for when a man bought land he bought it subject to the tithes, and paid less for it. She amount of tithes attached to the Church he took no account of. Those in the hands of lay impropriators were £2,412,684, and the annual value of glebe lands was £1,102,000, or a total of about 3½ millions. It would be very difficult to disendow the Church, and, as to disestablishing it, he could not tell exactly what that meant. Supposing it was possible to disendow it, the amount he named, at four per cent., would represent ninety-two millions of capital. Suppose every clergyman was forty-five years of age the day the Church was disestablished, he did not think the most ruthless member of Parliament would strip them of their present incomes, which would represent a capital value of about forty-nine millions, and the reversionary value of forty-four and a quarter millions. It would be impossible to strip them of what had been given in the present century. There would then be £44,375,000 divisible, and as there were 29,975,000 people in England and Wales, there would be about £1 12s. to each of the inhabitants, or £8 or £9 per family. That would not buy a "cow and three acres," or do much towards educating their children. The Church of England would never be disestablished until the Church of England's teachings had begun to be thought less necessary for a people than it was by their pious ancestors. The disendowment of the clergymen of the Church of England would be taking from the endowed Churches their own property, which no one had any right to, and once that was done with regard to the Church, let those who had other kinds of property lock their doors and take strict care of it. He hoped and trusted the Church of England would never be disestablished.

An important letter has been addressed to the clergy, lay representatives, and lay electors of the diocese of Rochester by the Church Defence Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Conference. The letter says that the time has now come when Churchmen of all shades of political opinion must combine in the determination to repel the violent and persistent attacks made upon the position, the rights, and the property of the Church, and to avert that most disastrous of all calamities which could befal this nation—the repudiation by the State of its connection with the National Church. An attempt was being made to lull Churchmen into a false sense of security by representing that the question of Disestablishment and Disendownment was one which must be indefinitely postponed; but it might be taken as a fact that it would only be delayed so long as the enemies of the Church felt themselves unable to cope successfully with the task which they desired to accomplish, and no longer. In the belief that a knowledge of the views on this subject of the candidates for the several constituencies within the area of the diocese of Rochester would be useful, the committee had prepared a list of those who were seeking to be returned to the next Parliament, arranged in three divisions;—Those who are known to be opposed to Disestablishment and Disendowment; those who have, in response to questions addressed to them, avowed themselves to be in favour of Disestablishment and Disendowment, or of whose views authentic information has been obtained from other sources; and those who have not replied to the letters addressed to them, and about whose opinions no positive information has been ascertained. The list shows that thirty-two are against Disestablishment and Disendowment, twenty-two in favour of Disestablishment and Disendowment, and eight whose opinions have not been obtained.

A crowded meeting was held at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Wednesday evening in defence of the Church. The Dean of Worcester (Lord Alwyne Compton) and Sir R. Harington presided, and among the speakers was Mr. Beresford Hope. It had been arranged that no candidate for Parliamentary honours should take part, and no clergyman, except in moving the formal vote of thanks to the chairman. The Rev. E. V. Hall read extracts from a pamphlet written by the Bishop of Worcester, which the Bishop had forwarded, with expressions of sympathy with the objects of the meeting. In this the Bishop said: —"The question of disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England has been brought forward so prominently with reference to the election of members of the House of Commons for the next Parliament, and those who advocate the measure have expressed so firmly their determination to press to legislation on the subject at no distant date, that it seems to be the duty of everyone to consider the question carefully in all its bearings, and to use such opportunities as he may have to assist in guiding the judgment of other persons upon it. . . . . When I consider the change that would be made in the Church of England with reference both to its own internal arrangements and to its relations with the State, by the process of Disestablishment, as accompanied in the case of the Church of Ireland with Disendowment, I cannot help feeling alarmed at the prospect of the abandonment of the principles that have been hitherto counted sacred, and which seem to me to be at the root of all our social happiness and national prosperity." Mr. Beresford Hope, in moving the first resolution affirming that the recent attack on the Church of England called for the earnest defence of her freinds, spoke at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks denied that the Church of England dated from the Reformation. It had existed 1,300 years before a Parliament was called, or a King thought of. Mr. R. Berkeley said, as a Roman Catholic, he was decidedly opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of England, which was a great defence against infidelity and atheism. John Brown, a working man, got up in the body of the hall and declared he and his fellow workmen had joined a Church Defence League. The resolutions were passed without a dissentient.

At a meeting held in St. Mark's Reading Room, Reigate, on Tuesday, attended by the clergy and laity of the Rural Deanery, resolutions (proposed by Dr. Parr and seconded by Mr. J. R. Corbett) were unanimously adopted to form a branch of the Church Defence Institute in every parish in the Rural Deanery; to invite every elector to become a member, and to pledge himself to withhold his vote from any candidate for Parliament who would not promise to vote against the disestablishment of the Church of England.

The Marquis of Ripon addressed a meeting of two thousand persons at Spilsby on Wednesday night. Referring to Disestablishment, he said there was no Parliament in which it was so certain that the question of Disestablishment would not be raised as the coming Parliament, the Liberal leaders having stated that they did not intend to raise it. It was the Tory party who were pressing it forward, and if the disestablishment of the Church was soon brought about, it would be largely due to the action of such gentlemen as the clergyman in the division contested by his friend Mr. Halley Stewart, who had threatened to take away his custom from one of Mr. Stewart's supporters.

Presiding on Wednesday evening at a Church Defence meeting at Wolverhampton, the Earl of Dartmouth said if Mr. Chamberlain had not thrown down the gauntlet to Church Defence, he did not know what his words meant. They were there to meet the challenge. Whatever they might think about Mr. Chamberlain's opinions he, at all events, was outspoken. There was with him no looking to the dim future, and sheltering himself in such ways as that. Mr. Chamberlain had said that he hoped that in the next Parliament the question would be settled.

Addressing his constituents at Bodfari, Flintshire, on Wednesday evening, Lord Richard Grosvenor said the disestablishment of the Church in Wales would be a most justifiable course, because the majority of the Welsh people were Nonconformists; therefore, the Church in Wales was not the Church of the people, but that of the few. If they had depended on the Church for religion, they would not be religious to this day. No country was more religious than Wales; no people were more anxious to educate their children religiously than the Welsh. Speaking as a Churchman, he firmly believed Disestablishment would strengthen the hands of the Church in Wales.

At Cambridge on Saturday afternoon the Lord-Lieutenant of the county presided at a large Church Defence meeting, convened principally for residents in the county and held at the Townhall. Resolutions were passed almost unanimously, protesting against the disestablishment and disendowmeat of the Church as unjust in itself and detrimental to the best interests of the nation, and promising the utmost resistance to the scheme of the Liberation Society. The large assembly room was well filled, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Bishop of Norwich has issued a letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese, in the course of which, touching on the subject of Church Defence, he said the Church's true defence would be to rectify what was amiss, to supply what was lacking, and to give strength and efficiency to what was weak. Much of this was needed, and some of it could only be done by legislation, but there was very much which might be done without legislation, and which if done would greatly facilitate the doing of all the rest. Each Bishop in his diocese, each pastor in his parish, each head of a household, each one holding a place of authority or influence over others, each one in his or her own place, in their own life and work, in the use of their own talent and opportunity, might afford efficient help for Church defence and Church extension.

At a meeting on Monday held at Middlesbrough, which was attended by many well-known Liberals, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting views with apprehension any attempt to disestablish and disendow the Church.

That this meeting calls upon all Christians earnestly to consider the question whether the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church would be detrimental to the interests of religion throughout the country.

At the conclusion of a lecture at Sheffield on the Church of England, Archdeacon Blakeney mentioned the prevalence of a report that a large portion of his income came out of the rates. This is only one among many popular delusions which have come into existence in the same connection. That the Church receives six millions per annum out of the Imperial Exchequer is still firmly believed in many quarters. Another article of faith among the uninformed is (remarks the *Globe*) that the Archbishops and Bishops are paid by the State. A third, that a seat in the Upper House, when filled by a clerical dignitary, carries with it certain handsome emoluments. Just before the late School Board elections, a Radical spouter at a Church candidate's meeting fell foul of the clergy for living like princes on the taxes wrung from poor working folks. Would it not be well, seeing the mischief likely to result from these extraordinary misrepresentations, to issue leaflets or pamphlets showing, in concise form, the sources from which the Church derives her official revenues? It should be easy to make plain to the greatest dullard that she is entirely independent of State aid in financial affairs. It might also be shown that, through her instrumentality, enormous sums are annually collected and distributed for the relief of the spiritual and physical needs of the poor. Among those who have joined the Liberationists there are not a few, we feel assured, who would renounce that alliance did they know the real facts of the case.

The Bishop of Winchester, speaking in the Corn Exchange, Farnham, on Saturday, said it had been stated in a neighbouring Parliamentary division that by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England the farmers would be made so much richer that they would be able to pay the labourers 2s. or 3s. a week more wages. He (the speaker) had made a careful calculation, and he found that if all the property of the Church were taken away it would only produce a farthing and a-half per week per head of the population. He did not think that addition to their income would help anybody. Nobody would be one bit better, but worse, for the churches would be shut up or turned into music-halls.

An address has been forwarded to the Prime Minister and Mr. Gladstone by laymen and members of the Free Church of Scotland who are opposed to the disestablishment of the Scottish Church. We understand that the signatures, over two hundred in number, have all been obtained within the last ten days, and that, had time permitted, they would certainly have been much more numerous. They include the names of considerably more than one hundred elders and office-bearers of the Free Church, and both political parties are well represented. In the address, the signatories urge that, in the opinion of many Free Churchmen, it would be unwise in present circumstances to disestablish a Church with whose position they may be unable wholly to agree, but whose efforts in the cause of religion they are ready to acknowledge. They protest against the confiscation for secular purposes of ancient and sacred endowments, which (in 1843) their Church had solemnly claimed should be devoted to religious uses on behalf of the people of Scotland. They cherish the hope that, with patriotism and patience, a means may yet be found for bringing together, in a Church more comprehensively national, the vast majority of Presbyterians in Scotland who hold the same faith, practise the same form of Church government, and in the main inherit the same history. In conclusion they state their conviction that the leaning of Free Churchmen towards Disestablishment is grossly overstated.

Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., writes to the *Times* to explain his meaning in signing the address "to our fellow-countrymen" on the question of Disestablishment:—"I signed because, like the late Dean Stanley, I am prepared 'to fight to the moral death' against Disestablishment with any comrades; and because it looked as though this question might be forced into the great faction fight now in full swing. I call the pending election a faction fight, because, so far as I see, there is no principle of any kind at stake, but only party supremacy. This would not be so had not those whom I recognise as the leaders of the Liberal party—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington—given pledges that the question of Disestablishment shall not be brought forward by them in the Parliament about to be elected. I see that there are eminent Liberals who think it folly to be satisfied with this assurance, but one must go by one's own experience and judgment, and mine tell me that the word of these two gentlemen can be trusted. This being so, and the Disestablishment question therefore out of the way, I shall vote Liberal, because I greatly prefer that the Government of the country should be in the hands of the leaders of that party. But I quite agree with the Duke of Argyll that it is the duty of every man who holds this to be a vital question 'to help to educate opinion by every influence which can be brought to bear on it'—to expose the tactics of the 'illiberal Liberals,' and, when the time comes, to make it the supreme test, and to vote against any candidate who supports Disestablishment."

Writing to the *Daily News* on the question of Disestablishment, Mr. J. Guinness Rogers, the well-known Liberationist, says, with reference to Lord Hartington's recent declaration:—"While maintaining our loyalty to Liberal principles, we must not fail to make it clear that we are resolved on carrying them out to their legitimate issue in the establishment of perfect religious equality. Lord Hartington's speech shows how much he needs fuller instruction on these questions, and indeed almost invites it. There is no way in which it can be better supplied than by outspoken frankness at this juncture. It is due to him and to the party generally to let it be known that we are not to be turned aside from our purpose by the hesitation of any leader, however honoured. What fault have we committed that we should suffer the injustice at present inflicted upon us? Our only offence is that we will not conform to the theological and ecclesiastical standards which the State has erected; and yet we are told by a Liberal chief that the system of sectarian ascendancy of which we are the victims cannot be removed without compulsion which would bring us nearer to civil war than is at present conceived. His Lordship might have intended to drive us into revolt. But I trust we shall not be driven. What we have to do is rather to strengthen the power of a truer Liberalism within the party. At the same time I fear that his Lordship will have seriously disheartened the ardent spirits in the agricultural districts, where the awakening of a passionate Liberal sentiment is so remarkable."

A conference of clergy and laity was held at Canterbury on Tuesday to discuss the question of Disestablishment. The Dean and other members of the Chapter were present, and the laity were represented by the mayor and a large body of churchwardens. The Rev. Thomas Moore, vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, opened the proceedings with a speech on the prospects of Disestablishment and its inevitable results. He was followed by other speakers, all of whom deprecated the severance of Church and State and the threatened confiscation of the revenues of the Church. Eventually a resolution was carried unanimously, to the effect that this conference deplores the present agitation for Disestablishment and Disendowment, believing that so stupendous a change would be for the injury alike of the Church and State, and urges upon the Archbishops to take immediate counsel for the bringing forward of a measure of large and necessary reform in the Church. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Music-hall in support of a Church Defence Association.

The executive of the Scottish Disestablishment Association have issued a statement in regard to Disestablishment, in which they say:—

"Mr. Gladstone has spoken on the subject of Disestablishment. He has not only declined to undertake any present responsibility in connection with Disestablishment in Scotland, but he has endeavoured to postpone that question to an indefinite future. He has deprecated its being made a test question at this election, in any constituency as we understand him. He has indicated that he cannot accord value as a clear indication of Scottish feeling even to a resolution in Parliament supported by a majority of Scottish members. He appears to leave no channel by which from the present Scottish opinion on this subject can obtain a hearing, and while he is still of opinion that the question in Scotland should be decided, when it is decided, according to the verdict of Scotland, he does not conceal that it is a regard for the state of parties and of feeling on this question in England which has led him so to deal with the Scottish question.

"Whatever disappointment may be felt in connection with these statements, nothing will affect our admiration for Mr. Gladstone, and our readiness to follow him as leader of the Liberal party whenever the welfare of our country permits us so to do. But this declaration of Mr. Gladstone's views plainly creates a crisis in the advancing history of the question. In face of that crisis we respectfully call upon all in Scotland with whom Disestablishment is a matter of conviction and conscience to meet the new situation with unflinchiug firmness and resolution. Mr. Gladstone's refusal to lead cannot relieve us from the obligation to do justice to our own convictions. It is not unlikely that advantage may be taken of Mr. Gladstone's declaration to endeavour to deprive the cause of some of the ground which year by year it has gained through the determination and devotion of its friends in all parts of Scotland. On the other hand, if the situation is now met with that determination which ought to attend conscientious conviction, it may become the means of advancing the question far beyond any point it has, however, yet attained. Our present duty is not to speculate upon what any Government may henceforward do, but to stand on the fact that Disestablishment has grown to be an article of Scottish Liberalism, and to press it forward in the field of general politics and opinion, making due use for this purpose of the coming election and of Parliament when it meets."

The following letters from the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone have been received by Mr. William Buchan, 6, Rothesay-place, Edinburgh, in reply to a memorial signed by 224 influential members of the Free Church in Scotland in opposition to Disestablishment;—

"*Foreign Office, Nov.* 7, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged to you for your letter and for the address issued by elders and office-bearers and other members of the Free Church of Scotland. It is a great satisfaction to me to receive from them in this present juncture a recognition of Establishment in Scotland and the expression of their belief that the leaning of the Free Churchmen towards Disestablishment has been grossly overstated.—Yours very truly (Signed)

"William Buchan, Esq. "SALISBURY."

"*Hawarden Castle, Chester, Nov.* 7, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to thank you for communicating the memorial signed by laymen of the Free Church of Scotland.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed)

"H. W. GLADSTONE."

"William Buchan, Esq."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LAND QUESTION.

Lord Bramwell has written to the *Times* to correct Mr. Chamberlain's statements in his speech on Monday with reference to the Commons Enclosure Acts. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that by those Acts various rights of poor persons over 7,000,000 acres had been converted into private property. As to this Lord Bramwell says:—

"Save that it is true that the Acts were passed

and the enclosures made, and that it was a good thing that they should be cultivated, the whole of the above is untrue, every part of it. The land did not belong to the community in any sense; there were no public rights over it except roads and paths; the poor people had no rights over these commons; none to get fuel, cut turf, nor support the cow, geese, or poultry. I do not know whether Mr. Chamberlain used the words on purpose; he says they 'were able' to do these things. Very likely, and did. Trespasses and encroachments on commons cannot be guarded against. It is well known that people living on large commons were the most lawless and ill-behaved in the kingdom. Good-natured people would not object to geese or poultry on the common; but rights in the poor people there were none. The commons and wastes belonged to the owners of the soil; the rights of common, pasturage, turbary, and others were in owners of property, landowners, and their tenants in respect of their landownership. Enclosures have indeed been made, and the enclosed lands divided among those who had rights to and over them. These enclosures have been most beneficial to the community, turning waste into productive land. To no class have they been more beneficial than to the 'poor.' A vast quantity of land has been put into a condition in which labour can be employed on it. No labour was employed on commons and wastes."

Lord Bramwell shows, moreover, that Mr. Chamberlain's statement as to the enclosure of roadside land and village greens is equally incorrect.

The Duke of Norfolk also writes to explain that Mr. Chamberlain has misrepresented the saying attributed to his Grace's grandfather at the time of the Irish famine, with reference to appeasing hunger with a pinch of curry-powder.

Lord LEICESTER, speaking at the opening of a new Odd Fellows' Hall at Wells, dwelt upon the subject of the ownership and the occupancy of land. It would, he said, be to the advantage of the owners of land if their numbers were enormously increased; but this must be done by natural laws, and not by State interference, which, if attempted, would produce disaster to all concerned. He could not believe in the fulfilment of the vague proposals which had been made for connecting the labourer with the land, and if made by parties to obtain votes, the parties making them were dishonest. He did not believe that they were dishonest; but there was a great desire among all parties for raising the social position of the artisan. He was in favour of the cheap and easy transfer of land and doing away with the law of entail; but if these measures were hurried he could hold out no hope that there would be any increase in the ownership of land, for the simple reason that it did not pay. Lord Tollemache's system of allotments in Cheshire, a pastoral county, would be utterly impracticable in the greater part of East England, because there was comparatively little pasture-land and little land that could be laid down to pasture, and because water was not accessible as on pasture or marsh land. A labourer should have twenty or thirty poles of land, or as much land as he could cultivate by the spade; and rural authorities should have power to see that the labourer had good house accommodation, and that its sanitary arrangements were complete. Near that town he had a piece of land reclaimed from the sea, and he let it with instructions that it should be relet as allotments. A portion of it was immediately taken up, and the rest had remained uncultivated for the last twenty years. Supposing the land had been taken from him by the rural authorities, the loss would have fallen upon the ratepayers or the State. He supposed it would be enormous heresy to say that he believed it would be to the advantage of 90 per cent. of the population of the country if wheat, instead of being 30s., never ranged below 40s., and never exceeded 48s. It was very well to have the necessaries of life cheap, but it was more important to have the money to purchase them. He was not in favour of protective duties or class legislation. All the Socialists in the kingdom could not prevent a man farming at a loss, and corn was now grown at a loss by all nations of the earth, and was carried at a loss, and the only protection they could hope for would be an increase of the cost of freight.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

In his recent Charge the Archbishop of Canterbury made the following observations on instruction in Christian Doctrine:—

"It is teaching we want—instruction," said a farmer to a friend of mine. "We have had preaching more than enough these many years." He little knew he was quoting Dean Comber, "Sermons can never do much good to an uncatechised congregation." Mark St. Paul's progressive steps, "Give attention to reading, doctrine, exhortation"—we are first to attend to reading, that is, to intelligence of the letter; then to doctrine, which implies inference and combination; then, after that, to preaching, or paraclesis, the application of fact and doctrine to life's cares, duties, hopes. But now we preach too much in the assumption that the listeners have present to them a basis which they never knew, or have half forgotten—an intelligence of the letter of Scripture. The second division is impossible without the first. Hence it is that the power of a ministry which is to leave anything like knowledge or conviction behind it is to be found in courses of sermons, taking and interesting, but systematic and methodical; each sermon gaining one step, and recalling brightly former steps. Is it not a significant fact that the Athanasian Creed, in the judgment of one who had been no friend to it at home, proves in India to be the most carefully studied document, and the most useful that they have; just when with us it is supposed to be παλαιούμενον καὶ ἐγγὺς ἀφανισμοῦ? And is not this because the intellectual exigencies of that position demand an examination of foundations in place of our familiar "say a few words," which establish nothing and assume all; and that without such a document in hand, understood as it was meant, and not as popular "articles" transpose and wrest it, God's relationship to man is very vaguely expressible? Among us there has been some time in vogue among popular writers, and among those popular preachers whose credit turns on their reproduction on Christian topics of popular tones and language, a depreciation of what they call dogma. Of course, anti-dogmatic axioms are only another class of dogma. A formulated denial, a formulated doubt, is a dogma if it is intended to be a starting-point of thought or practice. An assertion that on any given subject nothing can be known is a dogma. If the assertion be repeated often enough without personal examination into the source of knowledge, or into the method of investigation, it may be at once the most baseless and the most effective of dogmas. This popular voice has overborne many teachers with the fear that people can no longer be interested about doctrine. In reality any knowledge of great subjects which we have really made our own finds ready listeners. And Christian doctrine is the real and (I may say without fear of being misunderstood) the progressive knowledge of the greatest subjects, for the illustrations of them are new from day to day, and all such doctrine, wrought out with freshness and clearness, is as welcome to the people as ever.

After referring to the duty of including Instructions in Parochial Missions, the Archbishop proceeded:—"'It is perfectly marvellous'—I quote from the letter of a learned and assiduous parish priest after twenty-seven years of seemingly unrewarded toil: the letter was written to me about a month after a long Mission was ended—'perfectly marvellous to see the change that has come over my parish [since the Mission]. The communicants are more than doubled. The candidates for confirmation will be very numerous. The work has increased enormously, but so to speak legitimately—that is, the people ask for services . . . . and, strangely enough, the Dissenters and myself are on the most amicable terms. Yesterday at a [parochial] meeting our local preachers were quite as ready as any one to support me. This, I think, is a good trait, as *I have been giving lectures* on "Unity," "Baptism," "The Church, What is it?" "The Creeds," &c., and speaking out plainly and unflinchingly. The addresses have been largely attended.' This is the witness of a thinker, a historian, and a divine. 'To abound in *knowledge*' St. Paul again and again names as a Church characteristic. But it must begin with ourselves. To produce *Gnosis* in our people *Anagnosis* is wanted from us—'reading aloud' in the simple phraseology of the primitive Church. More methodic 'reading aloud,' clear-voiced instruction in deep things. And so *Catechesis*, the teaching to children in the presence of their elders the mysteries of the kingdom of God, is the wisest of Church restorations, while parochial lectures, combined studies, diocesan missions, will more and more attract and convince many who are honestly in search of substantial verities, or who honestly suppose that there are none such in these days to be had."

NOTES FROM ROME.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes as follows concerning the alterations now rapidly being effected in Rome:—

"When, several years ago, the municipal authorities brought forth their grand scheme for the improvement and enlargement of Rome (the *piano regolatore*), which comprised the building of new quarters, the opening of new streets, the widening of the old ones, the embankment of the Tiber, and the drainage of the whole town, we saw at once that these improvements could not be accomplished without heavy losses, both material and moral. Events have justified the prediction. The old town, with its indescribable charm and its almost overwhelming mass of historical and traditional recollections, is fast vanishing from our sight; and a new capital, built on the Leghorn type, with straight avenues, square blocks of six-storeyed houses, kiosks, and cast-iron fountains, is springing up from the ruins of the old one. I shall mention only one chapter of these annals of destruction: the loss of that exquisite crown of villas and gardens which surrounded the town and made it almost unique of its kind in the world. The disappearance of those groves of secular trees must be considered not only as a loss in itself, but also in relation to the salubrity and the genial aspect of the town. Our ancient temples, arches, and aqueducts, our mediæval churches and cloisters, standing formerly in dreamy solitudes of shady avenues and embedded in a mass of verdure, are now surrounded by enormous houses of the worst kind of modern architecture, with dazzling white fronts, green shutters, and false ornamentation.

"The building mania has invaded the most remote and secluded spots, both inside and outside the walls, and although the population of the capital scarcely reaches 325,000, eager speculators are making the accommodation sufficient for more than half a million. Their hasty and distasteful erections begin at St. Agnese on the Via Nomentana, and end—for the time being—at the Vigna Costa on the Via Portuensis, a distance of four and a-half English miles as the crow flies. To show that there is no exaggeration in these complaints, and that lovers of Rome have plenty of reason to mourn over these sad changes, I will simply give the list of the villas which have either disappeared or are in course of destruction: 1862-72, the Villa Montalto-Negroni-Massimo, on the Esquiline; 1867, the Villa Altieri, in the same region; 1872, the Villa Rondinini Grazioli, near the Pretorian Camp, and the Villa Torlonia, near the Porta Pia; 1875, the Botanic Gardens, on the Janiculum; 1876, the Villa Aldobrandini, on the Quirinal; 1878, the Farnesina, on the Tiber; 1880, the Villa Mellini, on Monte Mario; 1882, the Villa Barberini and the Vigna Barberini-Spithöwer, on the Quirinal; 1883, the Orti Farnesiani, on the Palatine, and the Villa Corsini, on the Janiculum; 1884, the Villa Casali, on the Cœlian, the Villa Giustiniani Massimo, at the Lateran, and the Villa Bonaparte, near the Porta Salaria.

"The present year has seen altogether more destruction than the preceding quarter of a century. First of all comes the magnificent Villa Ludovisi, destroyed in less than three months; then follow the Villa Patrizi, on the Nomentana, the Villa Lucernari, on the same road, the Villa Chigi, on the Salaria, and the Villa Massimo, on the Sallustian Gardens. The sale and the destruction of the Villa Borghese have been, for the present moment, stopped by judicial decree, but there is no doubt that the town will lose its case, and that Prince Borghese will realise a handsome sum of money by selling the glory, pride, and munificence of his ancestors. However, as in all the troubles and sorrows of this world there is always a little way open to consolation, let us look at the bright side of the case, and take into consideration the important archæological treasures which the destruction of the villas and the uprooting of the venerable groves have brought to light within the last few months.

"Prince Charles Bonaparte sold that portion of his lovely villa which ran parallel with the Via Salaria, and overlooked the valley of the Sallustian Gardens. In excavating for the foundations of the first new house, within six feet of the boundary line between the new quarter and what is left of the Bonaparte estate, at a depth of nineteen feet, two sepulchral chambers have been discovered. One belongs to the first century of the Christian era, and appeared to contain only cinerary urns and cippi; the other, much larger and better decorated, belongs to the second century, and contained nothing but sarcophagi. The archæological treasures discovered in these *hypogæa*, and now exhibited in the Palazzo Campanari on the Via Nazionale, number six cippi with inscriptions of the highest historical interest, two cippi without inscriptions, ten finely sculptured marble sarcophagi, some heads and busts, coins of Antoninus Pius, Caracalla, and Claudius Gothicus, stucco bas-reliefs, terra-cottas, &c. These are the finds officially certified, but there is reason to believe that other objects have been sold secretly or concealed. It is reported, for instance, that a beautiful bronze statuette, about two feet high, was found in one of the tombs, but secreted by the workman and sold to a Russian for 6,000 lire. Others speak of a life-size marble statue buried again under the foundations of the house. At any rate, without giving these reports more credit than they deserve, one thing is certain—the tomb of the Licinian family (such is the official denomination given to the place) is the richest and most important tomb discovered in Rome since 1870. The six inscribed cippi, all beautifully worked and ornamented with festoons, rams' heads, goblets, and pateræ for funeral libations, belong to the following historical personages:—

"1. M. Licinius Crassus Frugi, Prætor Urbanus A.D. 24, Consul A.D. 27, Governor of Mauritania, &c. He was murdered by order of Claudius A.D. 47, together with his son Pompeius and his wife Scribonia.

"2. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, son of the preceding. He was considered one of the noblest youths of his age, especially from his mother's side, as he united in himself the glories of the great houses of the Pompeii, Licinii, Calpurnii Pisones, and Scribonii Libones. Under Caligula he found himself in danger of his life, on account of the cognomen Magnus, which excited the jealously of the Emperor. His life was saved at the expense of the cognomen. Claudius gave it back to him on the occasion of his marriage with Antonia, daughter of Claudius himself and Elia Pætina. His splendid career, his nobility, and his alliance with the Imperial family excited the jealousy of Messalina, a foe far more dangerous than Caligula. She soon obtained from Claudius the sentence of death against Pompeius and against his parents.

"3. L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus, youngest son of No. 1, and brother of No. 2. He was born A.D. 38, and spent many years in banishment, while the extermination of his parents and brothers (begun, as I have said above, A.D. 47, and ended with the murder of Licinius Frugi, killed by Nero A.D. 67) was being accomplished. Soon after the death of Nero, Galba accepted him as son, and named him his universal heir, and in the first week of January, 69, named him successor to the imperial throne. Four days afterwards Galba was murdered by the Prætorian rebels, together with his adopted son, whose head, severed from the trunk, was conceded to his wife Veronia Gemina. The inscription found in the Via Salaria shows that this affectionate woman was buried in the same place with her husband.

"4. Caius Calpurnius Crassus Frugi Licinianus, Consul A.D. 87. Having conspired against Nerva, he was banished to Taranto with his wife Agedia Quintina. A second conspiracy (against Trajan) brought upon him banishment to a far-away island; and an attempt to escape from this second place of banishment was the cause of his violent death.

"Such was the sad fate of the four principal occupants of this sepulchral chamber. There is reason to believe that even their last repose was in some way troubled, and that they were persecuted by adverse fate even after death. The cippi have been found hammered and split into fragments, and their names half erased from the tombstones. Their ashes had been scattered to the four winds. I shall mention only two other names engraved on cinerary urns found within the same vault—a Caius Calpurnius Licinius, whose place in the family genealogy is not well ascertained, and a Licinia Cornelia Volusia Torquata, whose names reveal for the first time an alliance between the two powerful families of the Volusii and the Licinii.

"The contents of the other chamber, namely, the ten marble sarcophagi, deprived of any historical interest because no name is engraved upon them, are highly interesting from an artistic point of view. Each of them may be considered as a choice specimen of Roman funereal sculpture of the second century. Some of the coffins are simply decorated with festoons, winged genii, scenic masks, chimæræ, &c. Others are ornamented with scenes mostly relating to the Bacchic cycle. The various scenes, with figures in *altissimo rilievo*, represent the infancy of Bacchus, his triumphal return from India, his desertion of Ariadne in the island of Naxos, orgiastic dances, and so on. There are two other sarcophagi of another style, the first entirely decorated with military emblems, the second representing the rape of the Leucippides."

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION.

The meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund at the Royal Institution last week was followed by a lecture on the Græco-Egyptian city of Naukratis, by its discoverer, Mr. Flinders Petrie, who began by the startling assertion that, though its identification had been effected only so lately, it had been so much worked by Eyptian diggers that the greater part of the ancient remains had already been destroyed or scattered among European museums. Mr. Petrie detailed the evidence which had led him to expect to find Naukratis at Tell-el-Nebireh; how his anticipations had been justified by the discovery of inscriptions; and how, finally, on examining the ancient authorities, he found that they in no way contradicted his inferences from the monumental facts. To give some idea of the extent of the remains, Mr. Petrie remarked that the Pan-Hellenion was once surrounded by a brick wall as high as a London house, thick in proportion, and about as long as the Strand. In sketching the early history of Naukratis, he remarked that its foundation was certainly earlier than the reign of Psammetichus I., but that under that monarch began its most flourishing time, and that its subsequent history was one of gradual decay, so that most of the remains recovered belonged to the earliest and best period of Greek art. He showed how the mounds covering the ancient cities of Egypt were formed of the falling to pieces of the unbaked bricks of which they were built, so that the antiquity of a city can be determined partly by the height to which its ruins are heaped up. The lecturer went on to show that the site of Naukratis was admirably adapted for a settlement of Greek traders. Coming at last to the remains brought home thence by himself and his helper, Mr. Griffiths, he went over the groups one by one, and showed by induction what were the trades which flourished in the city, and that in particular its iron industry and its potteries were the predominant ones. At the same time he proved that its wares always bore the marks of their origin, and even when found in other Greek cities could be readily traced to their birthplace. The eminent French Assyriologist, Dr. Jules Oppert, moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Petrie.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., M. Naville lectured on "Goschen," of which he is the discoverer, and gave an account of his excavations during last winter. After dwelling at some length on the difficulties of the work in Lower Egypt, where antiquities are apt either to be destroyed or to get buried under cultivated fields, without leaving any clue to show where they were, the lecturer described what he had done at Khataneh, six miles north of the railway station at Fakoos, on the site of a large city surrounded by a brick wall. The most interesting thing to be found there was a burial-place belonging to the 13th dynasty—broken urns containing charred bones, mingled with little pots of black ash, not earthenware, some specimens of which were exhibited, as well as flints and the like. The number of specimens found were not large enough to justify a positive statement, but it was very possible that at that early period, anterior to the Shepherd Kings, the corpses may have been burnt, which would be a most curious fact to establish in a country which took such care to preserve the dead. The most important part of M. Naville's work was the determination of the site of Goshen, which, according to the greatest living authorities, such as Brugsch and Ebers, was to be looked for in the country around Fakoos. When M. Naville was exploring the country around the Freshwater Canal he arrived at a village called Saft-el-Henneh, which is about eight miles distant from Zagazig. At a short distance from the canal is a large mound covered with ruins of houses, where every week is held an important market. The mound is limited on the south side by a large brick wall, about 11 mètres wide; beyond the wall the mound slopes towards the fields, and there, in a hollow in which there was water, stood several blocks of black basalt, and two large fragments of black granite bearing hieroglyphical inscriptions. These fragments M. Naville recognised as belonging to the same monument as two others which are exhibited in the Museum of Boulak, to which they were given by a pasha. But the importance of the blocks of Saft consisted in the fact that they bore a geographical name which had never been found before in this form. When M. Naville made his excavations at Saft he cleared the whole space of the temple, where, in spite of its having been used as a quarry for many years, there were still 200 large blocks of basalt, besides several fragments of the granite monument, which was a large monolithic shrine dedicated by Nectanebo II., the last of the Pharaohs, to the god Sopt or Soptakhem. The god Sopt had given his name to a *nome* or province of Lower Egypt, which Brugsch had identified many years since as being the *nome* of Arabia, which Greek authors say was the land of Goshen. The problem was to find the exact site of the *nome*. If we turned to the list of *nomes* preserved in several temples, we found mentioned in the *nome* of Sopt a locality called Kesem, which corresponded exactly to the Γέσεμ Ἀραβίας of the Septuagint, and the radical of which, preceded by the Egyptian article *pa* or *pha*, furnished the original of the Greek name Phocusa, which Ptolemy says was the name of the Arabian *nome*. Now, on the blocks at Saft there were the remains of an historical inscription relating how King Nectanebo II. came to the land of Kes, in order to propitiate the gods of the place, and then, after some special indications given him by the gods, he dedicated this monolith to the gods of Kes, and particularly to the great Sopt, the god who repelled the Asiatics. On the faces of the monolith were representations of the god, who was sometimes a warrior, sometimes a hawk; sometimes also he was said to take up his abode in a sycamore, and the sanctuary was called the abode of the sycamore. There could be no doubt that Kes was only another form for Kesem, which was in the lists. It was the same *nome*, the god was the same, and the sanctuary was the same in both places. It might therefore be boldly asserted that Goshen was the district around the present village of Saft-el-Henneh. The lecturer cited striking confirmations from the Arab translators of the Pentateuch and from Strabo. M. Naville was inclined to think that Ramses the Great was the first to organise the Arabian *nome*, which was accordingly called after him "the land of Ramses." He concluded with quoting a narrative of a pilgrimage undertaken by a woman in the 4th century. She spoke of herself as going to Arabia, the land of Goshen, passing through the city Ramses, which was not far off, but was then utterly ruined. She saw the sycamore which was said to have been planted by the patriarchs.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The new "pilgrimage of passion" in Midlothian has been entered upon with a somewhat slavish reproduction of the old dramatic effects. Mr. GLADSTONE started from Hawarden, and over again at every station on his route has met little faithful bands of Radicals called together to cheer him on his way, and to give an opportunity for making little speeches. But it must be admitted that the old enthusiasm has not shown itself amongst Mr. GLADSTONE'S audiences, and that the brief addresses delivered have been wanting in the old fire and vigour. Even Radical crowds cannot fail to recognise the awkward contrast between the promises of the candidate for Midlothian and the performances of the PRIME MINISTER of England. And Mr. GLADSTONE himself can scarcely succeed in shaking off the depressing influence of the memories of five years of shame and discomfiture. In the first speech delivered to the electors of Midlothian the keynote of the discourses of the present campaign has already been struck. The exhortation to Liberals of all shades of opinion to preserve the unity of the party in order to return Mr. GLADSTONE to office is likely to be reiterated at every opportunity. The particular arguments, arising from the condition of the Irish question, by which Mr. GLADSTONE endeavoured to enforce the advantage to the country of a large Radical majority in the House of Commons, are urged with an amusing effrontery. Mr. GLADSTONE asserts that in order to prevent the final triumph of Mr. PARNELL, it is essential that the Radical party in the Lower House shall outnumber Tories and Home Rulers combined, and he gravely ventures to suggest that it is the Radical leaders alone who can be trusted not to make concessions to Mr. PARNELL, and not to enter into compacts or agreements with the leaders of the Irish Nationalists. There is something amusing in the solemn audacity of Mr. GLADSTONE'S pleadings. Does Mr. GLADSTONE imagine that the English people ignore or forget that it is due to his Irish policy that the Irish Revolutionary movement has become formidable? The abolition of the Irish Church, the two Land Acts, Lord O'HAGAN'S Jury Act, and the introduction of Household Suffrage in Ireland have enabled Mr. PARNELL to build up the power by which the unity of the kingdom is now threatened. Does Mr. GLADSTONE think, too, that it is already forgotten that when in possession of a huge majority in the present Parliament he did not shrink from the Kilmainham compact, by which on certain conditions Mr. PARNELL promised to support the Liberal Government? And does he imagine that the declarations in favour of the concession to Ireland of Home Rule made by Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN have passed unnoticed by public opinion, or that his own utterances in favour of local self-government in Ireland are not adequately interpreted by English politicians? The next Parliament is likely, whether the Radicals are in a majority or not, to show on the part of the Radical leaders a distinct tendency to acquiesce in the acceptance of Mr. PARNELL'S programme. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, will scarcely convince the world that if a Tory Government is in power next session, its first step will be to declare in favour of Irish Home Rule.

In his one supreme anxiety for the unity of the Liberal party—that is to say, for a Radical victory at the General Election and his own return to office—Mr. GLADSTONE is grievously distressed at the conduct of those who have forced the question of the Church on the attention of the constituencies. It has become clear within the last few weeks that the result will be to deprive the Radicals of no inconsiderable amount of support, not only in England but in Scotland. The spectacle of Whigs like the Duke of WESTMINSTER and the Duke of BEDFORD slipping outside the shelter of the famous umbrella, and followed by a sullen crowd of Moderate Liberals, is very painful to Mr. GLADSTONE'S feelings. Of course he vents his anger upon the wicked Tories. There are no words of shame or disapproval for the Liberation Society that has carried on its agitation against the Church with so much energy and success; there are no reproaches addressed to the 490 Radical candidates who are pledged to Disestablishment and Disendowment; all Mr. GLADSTONE'S anger is reserved for the Churchmen who have been at length stirred up to take active measures for the defence of institutions that are above all things dear to them. The charge that Mr. GLADSTONE once more prefers against the Tory leaders, that they have brought forward the question of the Church at the present time to serve party purposes, is so notoriously false that it is surprising that even Mr. GLADSTONE should persist in it. Does he consider that the action taken by Lord GREY and the Whig Dukes is also induced by regard for the interests of the Tory party? Mr. GLADSTONE doubtless considers that it is incumbent upon men to place the gratification of his personal ambitions before all other interests, both of Church and country; but it is scarcely prudent to indicate his feelings quite so clearly.

The speech delivered at Edinburgh on Wednesday on the subject of Disestablishment was simply one long pleading against Liberals allowing any consideration for the welfare or future of the Church to influence their votes at the General Election. The whole duty of Liberals at the present crisis is to vote for candidates who, even if they are prepared to overthrow and plunder the Church, and to injure the cause of Christianity, not only in these islands but throughout the world, will, at any rate, help to instal Mr. GLADSTONE once more in office. Even Mr. GLADSTONE'S skill in sophistry failed, however, to provide any sort of justification for a display of similar folly and similar want of principle on the part of Liberal Churchmen. They will hold that their one paramount duty is to inflict a crushing repulse upon the assailants of the Church. And possibly they may not regard Mr. GLADSTONE'S exclusion from office as altogether a national evil. The one thing that the world chiefly sought to learn from Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech was carefully hidden. Mr. GLADSTONE refrained from stating whether he was personally in favour of or opposed to the policy of the Liberation Society. This deliberate reticence leaves, however, little doubt on the subject. Mr. GLADSTONE would be quite ready to take action against the Church, if only it were consistent with the interests of Radicalism.

Lord SALISBURY'S speech at the Mansion House banquet was of considerable political interest. It is satisfactory to learn that the settlement of the difficulties with regard to the Afghan frontier has been cordially accepted by the Russian Government, and that there appears little risk at present of fresh complications arising. The declarations on the subject of Burmah are of importance, too. Lord SALISBURY clearly anticipates that the Burmese question will be speedily and easily disposed of. The Burmese people will obtain the good government of which they have so long stood in need, and fresh opportunities will be afforded for the spread of civilising commerce. The allusions to the concurrence of the Chinese Government in English policy in Burmah are specially noteworthy. On the subject of Egypt, Lord SALISBURY spoke in a spirit of sanguine confidence. He clearly anticipates good results from the conclusion of the convention with the Sublime Porte. If nothing more is obtained than the re-establishment of cordial relations with the Turkish Government, that alone is cause for congratulation. On the Eastern Question Lord SALISBURY was naturally compelled to speak in the language of diplomatic reserve. But the broad principles of English policy which he indicated are such as happily will commend themselves to the support of Englishmen of all parties. The satisfaction of the legitimate demands of rising nationalities will, it is to be hoped, be found to be consistent with arrangements that will add to the strength of the Turkish Empire. On questions of domestic politics the PRIME MINISTER said but little, but the little he said was of grave moment. On the subject of Ireland, Lord SALISBURY once more pointed out that the Irish policy of the Tory party must, above all things, be devoted to the maintenance of the unity of the Empire. And, with regard to the other issues of contemporary politics, he reminded his countrymen that there is something of more importance than the fugitive triumphs of parties, and that is the preservation of the unity of spirit in the English people, to which is due the predominance of England in the world.

General satisfaction will be felt that justice has overtaken the "filthy editor of a filthy newspaper," to use an appropriate Parliamentary description of Mr. STEAD. Some regret is, however, naturally expressed that the punishment to which he has been condemned is not more commensurate with the grave offences committed against public morality; and this feeling will certainly not be lessened by the announcement that the HOME SECRETARY has determined that Mr. STEAD is henceforth to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. The recent trial has sufficiently demonstrated the utter absence of foundation for the loathsome libels on the English people that were published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and have been reproduced throughout Europe, and in America and the colonies. The one horrible case for which Mr. STEAD "personally vouched" has been proved after full and complete investigation to be a tissue of fabrications, and the public is left the alternative of regarding Mr. STEAD as a credulous fool or a lying hypocrite. The source of the other so-called revelations has been candidly acknowledged, and everyone can judge the amount of credence to be attached to the obscene stories told amidst drunken orgies in low resorts of vice. The sanctimonious fashion in which Mr. STEAD and his assistants, Mrs. JARRETT and M. MUSSABINI, paraded the purity and utility of their motives, has a tendency to provoke scornful comment. The motives, whatever they may have been, that led to the flooding of the country with obscenity, are not compatible with the existence of any lofty conception of morality. The claims of Mr. STEAD, M. MUSSABINI, and Mrs. JARRETT to lead a crusade on behalf of social purity will not be generally recognised. *Nec tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis.* The last has now, it is to be hoped, been heard of this scandalous episode in English journalism.

TWO PICTURES.

There could scarcely be a greater contrast than that which has been presented to the British people this week between the Leaders of the two great political Parties in the country—the Prime Minister and the ex-Prime Minister. The contrast we mean is not that between the natural characters and dispositions of the two men, or even between their political tenets. Those are too familiar to need to be insisted upon. The difference which is now so forcibly borne home upon the mind of the nation lies between the positions which these two statesmen respectively occupy at this moment before the world. Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House, considering the wide range of subjects with which it dealt, was a marvel of conciseness and lucidity. Both here and on the Continent it has created a favourable impression. On every topic Lord Salisbury had something to say that was reassuring. His utterances were calculated to raise the respect of foreign nations for British power, and to make Englishmen feel that both at home and abroad their affairs are being administered with ability and success.

The conciliatory tone of Lord Salisbury's remarks with respect to Russia, and his reiteration of Lord Beaconsfield's *dictum* that "there is "room in Asia for Russia and for England," is the more satisfactory since Russia has recently had reason to know that our Foreign Policy is directed by those who, while respecting her rights, will not flinch from enforcing those of this country. The allusions to Burmah, to Egypt, to Bulgaria, exhibited a like statesmanlike grasp of the situation. The war with Burmah—which, as was announced last night, has now been definitely declared by the Viceroy of India—is undertaken with the immediate aim of "reducing," as Lord Salisbury says, "a somewhat eccentric "potentate within the bounds of reason," but also with the ultimate object of smoothing the path of a civilising commerce. The conquest of Burmah by a British force, whether it be followed by annexation or by the establishment of a Protectorate, will benefit not only our interests but those of the Burmese. In Egypt there is a prospect of the restoration of peace, order, and security, with the resulting probability of a return of commercial prosperity. If Sir Henry Wolff has been able to effect nothing else, he has at least been able to remove the misapprehensions which had arisen between ourselves and the Porte, and to bring about a friendly understanding with the head of the Mussulman body. The policy of England with reference to Bulgaria is stated by Lord Salisbury with equal clearness. The union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria was effected by the spontaneous action of the people themselves, and Lord Salisbury sees no reason why the union should not be permitted, provided the objects of the Berlin Treaty are still maintained. That Treaty on the one hand strove to ensure the independent growth of the Christian States of the Balkan peninsula, while on the other hand maintaining the strength of the Ottoman Empire. These objects have both been successfully accomplished by the Treaty, and it is still the aim of British policy to realise them in the future. But if this can best be done by modifying the precise terms of the Treaty, it is surely better to sacrifice the letter to the spirit. As abroad, so at home. The Tory Government is fully alive to the necessity of maintaining order in Ireland. In England and Scotland they will steadily resist the threatened attack upon the union of Church and State.

And now compare this picture with the other—the satisfactory accounts of the results of his policy which Lord Salisbury after a few months of office is able to lay before the country, with the melancholy tale of disgrace which is all that Mr. Gladstone has to show for a five years' tenure of power—the firm grasp of principle which enables the Tory Prime Minister to boldly face the dangers that threaten the ancient Constitution of the country, with the miserable shiftiness of the Radical Leader, who, on what is the one great issue of the conflict, is unable to tell the country what his mind is. A more piteous spectacle was surely never seen than this of Mr. Gladstone endeavouring to wriggle out of giving a plain answer to so momentous a question. He is asked whether he will or will not support Disestablishment; and he can only reply that the question ought never to have been brought forward. Whether Mr. Gladstone likes it or not, the question is as a matter of fact before the country, and it is now at any rate incumbent upon him to pronounce upon it one way or the other. Is the Church to be plundered? And is Mr. Gladstone going to help in the work, or is he going to offer it his resistance? It is futile for him to seek to evade the necessity of giving a reply by pleading that the Church is in no danger of any attack. With all due respect, that is not the information we want. On the point of fact—whether the Church is or is not in danger—we can judge for ourselves, without the aid of Mr. Gladstone or of anybody. What Churchmen and the country have a right to be told is, what are Mr. Gladstone's own intentions in the matter. The allegation that the question will not arise in the next Parliament is one which Mr. Gladstone can have no sort of authority to make. How can he or anyone offer us the slightest guarantee on the subject? Suppose—and it is not an unlikely supposition—that Mr. Gladstone were shortly to retire from public life. Could any assurance of his as to the Church's safety bind his successors not to attack her? It is quite evident that Mr. Gladstone is afraid to pledge himself on the question, and he therefore seeks to persuade his followers that the one thing necessary is the unity of the Liberal party. So it *is* necessary, of course—to him! And here we have the completion of our two pictures: Lord Salisbury staunchly supporting the Church; Mr. Gladstone unable to answer the question whether he will aid in robbing her—the Prime Minister upholding the Unity of the Empire; the ex-Prime Minister appealing only for the Unity of the Party!

RADICAL FALLACIES.

The last week closed with two speeches delivered on the same day by leading members of the advanced section of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, after an exordium criticising the local Conservative candidate, repeated the charge against Lord Salisbury of needlessly raising the cry that the Church was in danger—a charge which Mr. Gladstone has since reiterated. Of course, Mr. Chamberlain argued that by the action of the Tories the interests of the Established Church were, in the long run, endangered. But he distinctly admitted the probable loss to his party at the present election from the alarm given to Churchmen. Had Lord Salisbury, or those who first called attention to the line which Liberal candidates generally were taking on this subject, really brought nearer the downfall of the Establishment, Mr. Chamberlain would probably have welcomed their action. As it is, he and his friends have of late become anxious to draw back from any appearance of assault on the Church. When a short time ago it was ascertained that the great majority of Liberal candidates were pledged under certain conditions to vote for its overthrow, it was clear that without the knowledge of many of the friends of the Church we were drifting into a state of things in which there might be an anti-Establishment party dominant in the House of Commons. There was sure to be a considerable body of members who would vote in that sense in any case. If a large number of these were avowedly indifferent, or ready to join in the attack with the sanction of their leaders, those leaders would naturally be impelled in the direction in which those of their followers who alone were in earnest would press them. The public mind in any case would become accustomed to the notion of Disestablishment as something at which no one would be startled and which most persons would certainly live to see. What has been done by Churchmen has been to insist that candidates should take a definite line, and that those who obtain the support of the advocates of the separation of Church and State should not receive the support of those who uphold their union. No one insists that all who oppose Disestablishment should necessarily proclaim themselves Conservatives. It is possible, as Mr. Chamberlain says, that the Liberal party, though weakened by their loss, would be formidable on this question through its unanimity. What such electors are urged to do is to refuse their votes to all candidates who will not distinctly pledge themselves against the spoliation of the Church, even though on other questions they agree with them. Thus, and thus only, can the real opinion of the country on such a question be expressed. Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, like Mr. Gladstone, probably deprecate any test of this opinion at present. The question, from their point of view, is not ripe for solution. But the very fact that the time seems unfavourable for raising it to those who desire its solution in a destructive sense, is the best reason why those who take a different view should desire that a verdict should be now pronounced by the nation which may throw back, at any rate for a considerable time, all prospect that the work of destruction should be attempted.

Lord Salisbury is not likely to suffer greatly from the suggestion that he proposed to tax beef and mutton in order to give the colonies the advantage of a differential duty. The notion of a Colonial Customs Union by which English goods might freely enter the colonies, while such foreign goods as the colonies now tax would not pass duty free through England, is an entirely different conception. It may, or may not, be immediately practicable. The Colonies, we know, have industries which they are anxious to foster by a different commercial system from that prevailing in this country. Favour to their own productions of this kind might, perhaps, be met by similar concessions to British goods now charged with Customs duties. What Lord Salisbury has emphatically urged is that a penal tariff against countries excluding or discouraging importations from Great Britain is not incompatible with a general admission of the value of Free Trade among nations. This is quite apart from its expediency in any particular case. The policy of the Government in this respect has hitherto been embodied in an inquiry into the causes of commercial depression. Until the evidence to be taken is before Parliament, the time for declaring the remedies which they would agree upon is not come.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, attributes agricultural distress to the concentration of land in a few hands. He did not attempt to show that distress was particularly great on very large estates, or that small freeholders where they exist had escaped it. He quoted the opinions of some persons that the produce of England might be doubled, and spoke at the same time of the great subdivision of land in France and Belgium. He probably is aware, if he has paid any attention to the matter, that the produce of France, in proportion to the number of people employed in raising it, is far less than that of England, and that so far a vast amount of severe labour is wasted. On the other hand, if, apart from the question of peasant proprietorship, the number of owners were greatly increased by the division of the great estates of England into properties of 1,000 or 2,000 acres each, it is improbable that anyone would be benefited, and the most useful class of proprietors, those who can and are expected to do most for their neighbourhoods, would have disappeared. The labourers who flock into the towns would gain nothing by returning to the land if it cannot be cultivated profitably. A small landowning peasantry would probably call out for protection for agriculture as loudly as the large farmers forty years ago. This is hardly a result desired in Birmingham.

Sir Charles Dilke, who was apparently replying at once to Lord Randolph Churchill and to a local opponent, expressed surprise that the Conservatives should even allude to South Africa. Of the policy of the late Government in that quarter he seems to have said nothing, but he accused his opponents of being responsible for the Transvaal war and the Zulu war, the latter of which he stigmatised as wicked. This latter war most people will remember arose from an act of Sir Bartle Frere entirely disapproved by the Government. The only responsibility which they accepted was that of maintaining the Governor at his post. At the same time, though the demands which led to the war may have been unnecessary at the moment, it is ridiculous to speak of the Zulu King as a harmless and peaceable neighbour. To have arrested the struggle and offered him peace on his own terms after it commenced might have borne some analogy to the action of Mr. Gladstone in the Transvaal, but would not have conduced to the credit and safety of the Colony. The Transvaal war belonged to the period of the Liberal Administration. What Sir Charles Dilke no doubt means is that it arose from the unresisted annexation under their predecessors. It might perhaps be attributed in no small degree to the language used by prominent Liberals as to the injustice of that annexation. It was the Liberal Cabinet who committed themselves to maintaining the Queen's authority by force, and afterwards receded in the most unfortunate manner and at the most inopportune time from that determination.

Sir Charles Dilke vainly endeavoured to deny the existence of serious dissensions in the Liberal party. He spoke of Mr. Goschen as one outside the Liberal councils. Lord Hartington, he argued, differed only from Mr. Chamberlain on a point of detail. How does he interpret Lord Hartington's references to "doctrines which are not even "advanced Liberalism, but are distinctly "Socialistic, though some day they may be "part of Liberal doctrine?" Does Sir Charles exclude from this reference Mr. Chamberlain's doctrine of Ransom, or does he think such a doctrine a matter of insignificant moment? He proceeded to make much of Lord Salisbury's supposed conversion to local option by his acceptance of the proposal to transfer the licensing of publichouses to a representative body. Whether, except as a concession to popular desire, this will be any improvement on the system of jurisdiction over licences by the magistrates may be an open question. But local option is understood to mean the power of a majority of the community to prohibit the sale of drink altogether—an arbitrary power to which most Conservatives are decidedly opposed. It is true that any licensing authority might conceivably refuse all licences whatever. But this would be a stretch of authority which, unless specially encouraged by legislation, it is not likely to think warranted.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, with its eloquent vindication of the usefulness of the Church of England, forms a striking and pleasing contrast to the tone of his antagonists. We believe the views he expressed find a wide response in the great body of Englishmen, and the apprehensions admitted by Mr. Chamberlain, that the Church question may have a serious effect on the approaching elections, will not improbably be justified—at least, as fully as he anticipates them to be.

THE STRANDING OF THE WHIGS.

There are two contests now going on in the political world, one of less and one of greater importance. The less important is the struggle between the two great parties as to which of them shall furnish the Queen's advisers during the next Session of Parliament. The other, of greater because of permanent importance, is—Shall the old Whig party sink into insignicance? There are some who say that the matter is already decided, that the Whigs are "dished" in a sense very different from that intended by the late Lord Derby. And there can be no doubt that at first sight this seems true enough. Lord Hartington does not deny that there is a wider difference between his opinions and those of the Radical leaders than there is between them and those of Lord Salisbury. He almost admits that he calls himself Liberal more as a matter of sentiment and old association than anything else—that if Mr. Chamberlain's creed is that of true Liberalism, he is not a Liberal at all. On the other hand, the Birmingham school are bold, aggressive, and confident of victory over the Moderates, if not now, at least in the near future. They at least have a definite programme, a flag under which they can fight. The Moderate Liberals have no flag, for the simple reason that the measures which they wished to see carried have been passed into law, and the difference between them and the Conservative party is one of men, one of detail, one of confidence in this leader or in that, not one of principle. They are treated with something very like contempt by Mr. Chamberlain, who speaks of them habitually as weak-kneed brethren who may be patiently borne with for a time, but who cannot for a moment be allowed to rule in the councils of the party. It is clearly his game to depreciate their importance, even at the risk of losing the next election, so long as he is popularly regarded as the coming man, the head of the Liberal party of the future. The Radicals are no doubt in a minority. They numbered barely ninety in the expiring Parliament, and there is no evidence that they will be much more numerous in the House which is to be elected in a few weeks. But they are indispensable; and wherever there are two elements in one party, each indispensable to the other, it is certain that the active element must in the long run dominate the passive.

The advice given by Mr. Gladstone and the other leaders is that, above all things, there must be no open breach in the party. There must be union as a condition of success at the polls; then it will be time enough to consider the uses to which the power thus gained will be put. The Whigs, by sticking to their allies, will be able to exercise a "moderating "influence" more powerful and more salutary than they could wield from the opposite camp. Under some circumstances, no doubt, the "moderating influence" theory is true. Lord Palmerston was probably a stronger barrier against the Radical encroachments as leader of the Whigs than he could have been as a Tory. But how did he secure this end? Not certainly by yielding now on this point and now on that, not by making nice distinctions between what may be done in one Parliament and what in another, but by flatly refusing to follow where he could not lead.

And if the traditional Whig party does not wish to melt away and dissolve altogether, it is high time that they should take this course. They may find too late that it is possible to pay too high a price even for the support of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Caucus. On one point, indeed, some Liberal leaders have spoken with no uncertain voice. They have declared that under no circumstances will they be parties to the spoliation of the Church of England. Why should not the lesser lights of the party have the courage to follow this example on other points? Why should not candidates and Liberals of influence all over the country speak out on another point of the Radical programme, and declare that while it may sometimes be necessary to provide dwellings for the poor by a public authority, they will never consent to the forcible expropriation of land for the purpose of creating a body of small farmers? Why should they not publicly disown all sympathy with socialistic appeals to the people, with the doctrine that every man has a natural right to be comfortable, at the expense of his fellows, if necessary? Every Liberal elector who is not a Radical, yet shrinks from changing sides, should demand pledges from the candidate who asks for his vote, that he will not favour any scheme of public robbery, either from religious bodies, City Guilds, or landowners—that he will refuse to sanction the setting up thousands of men in an unprofitable branch of industry at the public expense and risk. If these pledges are not given the Liberal electors should refuse their support. If this were done, the strength or weakness of the Radical party would soon be demonstrated; and in our opinion it would turn out to be much weaker than is commonly supposed. Strength in the committee-room does not always mean strength at the poll. On the other hand, if this course is not taken—if the electors take the famous advice, "Vote as you "are told"—the Whig surrender will be a surrender at discretion. "It is all very well," the old-fashioned Whig may say, "to cry, "'Union is the chief thing, therefore let us have "'union;' but I should like to know on "what terms? Are we to be made the "instruments of carrying out a policy which "we disapprove, in order to prevent the Con- "servatives, whom as a party we do not care to "support, from carrying out the policy which "does meet our approval?"

The issue of this silent, underground battle is of far greater importance than any other to be decided this month. The whole future of the constitution of parties in the country turns upon it. We have no wish to see the Whig party overtaken by the fate which threatens it. It would be bad for the country if there were only two parties, one the Conservative, reinforced by the Moderate Liberals to an extent which would keep it permanently in power, and the other the Radical, too small to hope for office, embittered by the sense of powerlessness and hopelessness, and set free from all sense of responsibility. We want no Irreconcilables in the English Parliament. The alternation between Liberals and Conservatives has worked well on the whole; and there will always be plenty of Englishmen of both sense and patriotism who will lean to what is called the "popular" or Liberal view of things. What we maintain is that if these men wish to retain power in the future they must assert themselves now. They must make up their minds to teach the party of destruction that they are not to be masters. The audacity of the Radicals is really amazing. With but a small minority of votes in the House they were never tired of asserting throughout the time of the late Government that they were in a majority in the country; and they raised the price of their adhesion till even Mr. GLADSTONE could not always make up his mind to pay it. It will be seen in a few weeks' time how far their boasts have been founded on fact, how far they have been the fruit of unscrupulousness or self-conceit. But by that time the opportunity of the Moderates will have gone by. They will not find themselves able to disown in the House those who have fought the battle under Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S banner. If no questions are asked of candidates, not indeed necessarily as to their conduct at some period in the remote future, but as to their present views, and their present intentions as to the future, the newly-elected members will naturally suppose that the Radical office-bearers of the local Association represent the views of all the Liberals of their constituencies. The apathy of the Whig farmers and shopkeepers will be reflected in their representatives, and the Radicals will once more find their moderate colleagues "pulpy and ductile" in their grasp. If, on the other hand, the Whigs have the courage to assert themselves, to tell the Left wing that two can play at the game of claiming a price for adhesion, and that it will be time enough when they are in a clear majority of the party to dictate the policy of the party, they will probably find the Radicals moderate their pretensions and use milder tones. Their leader has already given up the charming habit of calling his own party chiefs by contemptuous epithets, and talking as if to him the task of infallibly expounding the Liberal creed had been committed. A little more firmness might have still more beneficial results—beneficial, that is, for the interests of the Whig sub-section. So far as the interests of the Tory party are concerned, the sooner the ex-PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE succeeds to the leadership of the Liberal party the better.

LIMITED HOME RULE.

The country seems to have hardly realised that the late PREMIER has virtually promised that if he is returned to power he will be prepared to introduce a measure granting what might be described as "Limited Home Rule" for Ireland. When Mr. GLADSTONE declares that we may expect the Irish members to make a demand for the concession of large powers to Ireland in the direction of self-government, that "to stint Ireland in powers "which may be necessary or desirable for the "management of matters purely Irish would "be a great error," and that "it is not for me "a great difficulty to contemplate taking part, "as a member of Parliament, in the manipula- "tion, so to call it, of such a question," he comes as near plain speaking as anyone who is familiar with Gladstonian phraseology can expect. It is certainly satisfactory to find that on one point the Liberal leader has made up his mind—the unity of the Empire and the authority of the CROWN and the Imperial Parliament must be maintained. No demands from the Irish members which are incompatible with this condition can be so much as listened to. It may, and very likely will, be a question for discussion hereafter whether this or that measure of practical independence may or may not tend to the disintegration of the Empire; but a clear enunciation of the principle is, perhaps, as much as can be expected in the meantime. Mr. GLADSTONE'S account, however, of the reason why the question of Limited Home Rule may be now for the first time taken in hand, and of the conditions under which it may, in his opinion, be safely dealt with, are characteristic; and they are not likely to inspire the Constitutional party with confidence in his management of the question. Hitherto, he observes, the franchise in Ireland has been so limited that the representation has been the representation of a class. Irish members have been so divided in opinion that it has been impossible to discern what the true voice of Ireland really was. Now, for the first time, the nation will speak; and her demands must be considered, and, if possible, conceded. The first observation that naturally occurs to anyone on hearing this statement is that if the representation of Ireland has hitherto been that of a class, it is odd that the Irish members should have been so hopelessly divided as they have been. But the truth is that they have been divided into three sections—Nationalists, Liberals, and Conservatives—because Irishmen are divided into these three parties, and because under the old franchise the people were represented with some degree of fairness. Under the new order of things, the "voice of "Ireland" will be heard with greater distinctness, for the simple reason that the voice of the minority will be in great part suppressed. The Protestants are by their numbers entitled to a fourth or a fifth of the representation, and they will be so absolutely silenced in the places where they are in a minority that it is not expected that they will be able to send to Westminster much more than a tenth of the whole number of Irish members. The voice of the majority must, no doubt, in a sense be reckoned to be the voice of the country; but it ought to be checked and tempered by the full and fair representation of the minority. When the question is one which concerns those remnants of property and of political influence which have been left to the minority in the South and West of Ireland, it savours of cynicism to say that, since they are too scattered to make themselves heard in Parliament, Ireland is at last united.

When Mr. GLADSTONE has got his band of Nationalist members, however, he proposes to deal with it in a fashion not very different from that in which the Loyalists have been dealt with in the constituencies. They are to be swamped by so powerful a majority that practically they are to have no voice in the matter. "Give us," he cries, "a large Liberal ma- "jority, one which can defy Tories and Irishmen "combined. Then, and then only, can we "safely deal with the question." Mr. GLADSTONE has evidently not forgotten the fate of his Irish University Bill. He must be independent of Irish support in his endeavours to satisfy the very party to which he has granted an unfairly great increase of power. But, as Mr. PARNELL aptly reminds the Liberal leader, there is the House of Lords. "If the Tories "do not like your measure, they will throw it "out in the Lords. Declare your views now, "say what is the greatest concession towards "Home Rule you can make. Then, if you "have a majority, it can be said that the "country has decided upon the matter, and "that you have the whole country at your "back." It is pretty certain that Mr. GLADSTONE will decline the invitation. He is not in the habit of showing his hand too soon. He wants to go to the electors with the old cry that has served him so well in the past, of Justice for Ireland; whether any section of Irishmen are pleased or contented with his notions of justice is a point of minor importance, so long as there is a good strong Liberal majority.

Anyone, Liberal or Conservative, who could formulate a scheme or a policy which would make the Irish people peaceful and contented, without violating either the rights of the minority or the unity of the Empire, would deserve the eternal gratitude of his countrymen. But the thing is at present impossible. The political constitutions of a country may be compared to the outward circumstances and conditions of a man's life. They are of great, but by no means of the greatest, importance. A man may be good or bad, a blessing to his fellow men or a curse, he may succeed or fail in realising the end of his being, whether he be rich or poor, bond or free. In the same way it is almost a commonplace to say that political autonomy is only good for those who are fit for it. Make the majority absolute masters in Ireland to-morrow, and everybody knows that State robbery, dissatisfaction, and probably civil war would be the result. The plain truth is that if the Irish had been fit for self-government they would have attained it long ago. If they had accepted the situation in a practical way, pressed their convictions quietly but firmly upon the Government of the day, discouraged all attempts at sedition, and above all if they had suggested of their own accord practical and beneficial measures, they would have found English statesmen as little eager to interfere in the affairs of Ireland as they have been to meddle in the affairs of Scotland. When Irishmen discover that through the Imperial Parliament, and in that way alone, can they ever obtain the management of Irish affairs; when they begin to initiate legislation instead of obstructing it—then, and not till then, the dawn of a brighter day for Ireland will be at hand. Irishmen have yet to learn the first of political lessons, the habit of being fair. They must learn to agree amongst themselves, to submit to compromise, to suggest the practical, and they will find the English Parliament ready to recognise their right to have a paramount influence in the settlement of Irish affairs.

It is much to be feared that the representatives who will come across the Channel next month will be alike contemptuous of this mode of conducting Irish business and incapable of carrying it out. There will be no resource, then, but to wait, and to make the most of a capable and practicable Irish member when he can be found. Any patchwork scheme of modified Home Rule is foredoomed to failure. Mr. PARNELL repeated this week his demand—"An Irish Parliament on Irish "soil." With nothing less will the present generation of Irish politicians be content. Even if they were, can it be imagined that, with any real power of self-government, the Irish majority would consent that forty thousand English troops should remain in the country? There we have the matter brought to the test. Without the command of regiments quartered in Ireland an English Government would be powerless to enforce its authority. The Irish local authority would go on its way, careless whether the majority in the House of Commons approved or not. On the other hand, if the decisions of the English Government (which would be practically the decisions of the English Parliament), were to be enforced by the presence of English bayonets in Ireland, what sort of self-government would that be? It is absolutely impossible that there can be two masters for Ireland, one for Imperial and one for Irish affairs. And every hope held out that such an idea could be carried into effect, every sign of yielding, tends only to prolong and intensify the unreasonable discontent of a section of the Irish people.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The outcome of the trial for abduction, the loathsome details of which have for so long been before the public, is eminently satisfactory. Certainly the evil that has been done can never be undone. The hideous obscenity so plentifully disseminated in our streets is bearing, and will only too surely continue to bear, its bitter fruit. But for all that it is a good thing that the infamous charge brought against the English people should, after minute and impartial investigation in a Court of Law, have been shown to be utterly false and slanderous. A certain Committee had indeed pronounced these horrible accusations to be "substantially true;" but the thorough worthlessness of their judgment is established by the fact that the one single case which has been properly investigated—the one case upon which, more than upon any other, these odious charges were supposed to rest—the one case for the truth of which the nasty-minded narrator declared that he could personally vouch—has been conclusively proved to be a lying imposture. That is one distinct cause for satisfaction. The other is that so gross a violation of the sanctity of a poor man's home and so detestable an outrage upon an innocent child have been rightly punished. The fraudulent pretence that English law was not strong enough to cope with cases of this kind has utterly broken down, as those who urged it in justification of their misdoings have discovered to their cost. They themselves have, after all, been the means of demonstrating the falsehood of their own allegation that such acts as these can be committed with impunity. We are not disposed to discuss the comparative guilt of the defendants in the recent trial, though that is a matter upon which a good deal, no doubt, may be said—especially with regard to the extreme culpability of those who tempt and instigate others to commit criminal acts. It is enough that the law has been vindicated, and the demands of justice satisfied by the infliction of substantial penalties upon the offenders.

The principal interest attaches, of course, to the case of Mr. STEAD, as the originator of and prime mover in these odious transactions. We have heard enough and more than enough of Mr. STEAD'S "conscientious motives." So far as concerns the legal bearing of the case, the plea is absolutely irrelevant. It is admitted on all hands that the law of abduction takes no cognizance of what may be the motives of the abductor. But, as regards the moral aspect of the matter, Mr. STEAD'S "conscientious mo- "tives" have been pleaded, if not in justification, at least in palliation of his conduct. His fanatical following, as might have been expected, profess to hold that he has been convicted of a merely technical illegality, while substantially and in fact he has earned the Crown of Confessorship in defence of "the Right." But among many even of those who reject this preposterous plea, his "excellent motives" are still held to extenuate his moral culpability. It is said that at least he intended to rescue the child. No doubt he really supposed that he had rescued her from the worst fate of all. But he himself subjected her to treatment which only fell short of the worst. The wickedest motive was absent; but a good deal more than this is necessary to establish the claim to have been actuated by excellence of motive. Beyond this negative evidence, we are unable to detect a shred of proof of the existence of good motives. In judging of this point it is impossible to leave out of sight the antecedents of the journal in which Mr. STEAD published his so-called "revelations." Not even Mr. STEAD himself could allege "excellence of motive" for having translated into English and published broadcast some of the nastiest and most scandalous passages of a scurrilous French book on English society. And when we come to look at the evidence in the actual case before us, it is utterly impossible to recognise "excellence of "motive" in the shameful treatment to which the child was subjected by Mr. STEAD after her abduction. To say that what followed ELIZA ARMSTRONG'S removal from her home was "necessary" to prove the possibility of such horrors is simply to insult the public understanding. If Mr. STEAD and his abettors could (as they did) stop short of the climax of outrage, why could they not have stopped short at an earlier point in their proceedings? Assuming for a moment that they were justified in abducting the child in order to "show how easily it could be done," why should it have been necessary, even from their own point of view, to enact the rest of the disgusting drama which formed

the subject of the second indictment? Eliza Armstrong was absolutely in Mr. Stead's power after her abduction. Why not have omitted what followed? This, to our minds, is by far the most serious feature in this loathsome business. We repeat that it was wholly unnecessary even from Mr. Stead's own professed point of view. The explanation which he offers of these doings, and above all of his employment of the woman Mourey, is, in point of fact, inadequate to the verge of absurdity. The whole transaction—and in saying so we feel that we are seriously understating the case—betrays an intense nastiness of mind that is utterly inconsistent with "goodness of motive" of the most elementary description. And this conclusion would be unavoidable quite apart from other grave facts in the case. It is difficult to associate the idea of conscientiousness of motive with the most barefaced untruthfulness—with the reckless frequenting of haunts of vice—with the urging of an unhappy woman who was at least supposed to be repentant to seek again the paths of moral ruin—with the setting of insidious snares for poor people in order to tempt them to commit a terrible sin—with an attempt to blacken the character of those who had been thus cruelly wronged—with the familiarising of the mind of an admittedly innocent child with the most loathsome ideas—with flooding the whole country with publications of unparalleled obscenity, and corrupting the minds of literally millions of young people of both sexes. To talk of "conscientious motives" in such a connection is only to add hypocrisy to a catalogue of offences already sufficiently heavy.

There is, indeed, a considerable confusion of thought apparent in this plea of "conscientious "motives." What, after all, does it precisely mean? A certain act is admitted to be morally wrong; yet the person who commits it is held to have acted from motives morally good. To maintain this is to say, in other words, that he has set up for himself a standard of right which is out of harmony with the true standard of right. But then the question arises, how has it come to pass that a man's private standard of right and wrong should deviate so seriously from the true one? Is it not at least probable that it is because his conscience is perverted?—that he has acted not merely from a mistaken sense of duty, but from a perverted sense of duty?—that "duty" is for him merely the inclination of his own corrupt will?—that his whole moral judgment has received a fatal twist? There is such a thing as a man's moral sense being blunted, just as there is such a thing as the blunting of all sense of reverence for sacred things—witness the conspicuous instance of the Salvation Army. This deadening of the moral perceptions is no doubt a gradual process. Nothing is more certain than the grave danger of relying too exclusively on the guidance of feelings. Mere humanitarian enthusiasm, unsanctified by Religion—in other words, an attempt to build a system of duty towards Man upon a foundation other than duty towards God—must needs end in moral failure. To permit our conduct to be regulated by the impulses of sentiment involves a loss of sense of proportion. On his own showing, Mr. Stead, in the pursuit of an object good in itself, took no thought of the irreparable mischief he was inflicting on others in order to attain his end. It is exactly this kind of misdirected, ill-regulated, reckless enthusiasm which leads by a straight path from Gush to Morbidness, and from Morbidness to Pruriency. Contact with evil is full of danger unless surrounded with the safeguards of Divine Faith and Charity. Mr. Arthur Brinckman, in his invaluable little book on Rescue Work, has some admirable remarks on this point; and we print elsewhere some very pertinent observations upon it from the Bishop of Rochester's recent Visitation Charge. The degrading effects of breathing an atmosphere of vice are apparent in the case before us. Familiarity with evil is the rock upon which Mr. Stead's own barque has split; and familiarity with evil is precisely the stumbling-block which he has been chiefly instrumental in placing in the path of multitudes of British youths and maidens.

Reviews.

MR. COURTHOPE ON ENGLISH POETRY.*

The fact that Mr. Courthope is one of the candidates for the office of Professor of Poetry at Oxford lends additional interest and importance to the little volume entitled *The Liberal Movement in English Literature*, into which he has collected a series of most interesting critical papers which originally appeared from time to time in the *National Review*, and have been now republished with but little alteration. It would be well that a copy of it should be sent to every member of Convocation, as an example of the qualifications of the author for the position to which he aspires. But we fear if such a course were adopted by the candidate himself it might savour of corruption, as so acceptable a present could hardly fail to be regarded in the nature of a bribe. But, speaking seriously, it would be well for all those who are entitled to vote at Oxford on Thursday week to examine for themselves a work of so much literary merit and refinement, in which both the critical skill and the attractive style of Mr. Elwin's successor as the editor of Pope are so admirably illustrated.

Mr. Courthope apologises in the introduction prefixed to the present version for the *quasi*-political character of the title which he has selected. This is certainly open to misunderstanding, as the casual observer, who judges of books only by their titles, might fairly assume that Mr. Courthope intended to review Lord Sherbrooke's poems or Mr. Gladstone's Homeric and Mosaic lucubrations. But the writer explains that in the selection of his title he has used the term Liberal not as confined to politics, but as expressing "the external manifestations of a spirit working in the mind of "the people, which has assumed a particular "aspect in politics, but has produced analogous "results in the sphere of literature and art." He maintains that he has not used Liberalism and Conservatism in any invidious or party sense. For the purpose of the essays here collected, he has interpreted Liberalism as "the disposition "which leads men to seek, above all things, the "enlargement of individual liberty," and Conservatism as "the disposition which makes them "desire primarily to preserve the continuity of "national development." His endeavour has been "to trace *historically* the manner in which the "movement on behalf of liberty during the present "century has affected the order established in the "sphere of Imagination since the Revolution of "1688," and claims to have approached the discussion in the spirit of a student rather than of an advocate. But he does not disguise that his own sympathies are with Dryden and Pope as the classics of English poetry, rather than with the great romantic poets of the present century; and he protests with much energy against the attempts which have been made by the votaries of the Romantic School to strip of their laurels the great prophets of the Classical School of English Literature. He acknowledges that the relative position in his history of our Literature which is ultimately to be assigned to the one or the other has still to be determined by the free conflict of opinion, but he contributes towards the determination of that position a powerful pleading on behalf of the earlier school. Those who are acquainted with the admirable manner in which in his edition of Pope he has carried on the labours of Croker and of Elwin will not be surprised at his preference for that school to which he has devoted so much study.

The various essays which Mr. Courthope has here reproduced are prefaced by an introductory essay treating of the Liberal movement in English literature as a whole, and are concluded by one in which, departing from the method of historical manner which he has throughout adopted, he looks forward into the future and discusses the prospects of English poetry. But the essay is not purely prospective, and in the course of it Mr. Courthope deals severely, but not too severely, with Mr. Matthew Arnold's deliberate judgment that "Dryden and "Pope are not classics of our poetry, they are "classics of our prose." And the manner in which the present essayist deals with the "high poetic "seriousness" of his predecessor is an admirable specimen of refined ridicule. The definition of poetry which Mr. Courthope upholds is that it is "the art of producing pleasure for the imagination "by metrical language," and this pleasure is produced by the chief works of our national poetry under both the lights in which it presents itself. Not only the "mystical, picturesque, and romantic" side of it, but also the "real, positive, and natural "side of it," contribute their share to this result, and, as Mr. Courthope maintains, in the period between Chaucer and Milton, the two are harmoniously fused and blended. But from Milton's time to our own we find them, he asserts, in perpetual antagonism. "During the eighteenth "century realism completely overpowers romance; "in the present century romanticism has shown a "constantly increasing hostility to reality." For the explanation of this phenomenon which Mr. Courthope suggests we must refer our readers to his most interesting and attractive little volume, which shows, in every page, an appreciative taste and a critical power that would seem to mark the writer out as specially fitted for the occupancy of the chair to which he aspires. Of the intermediate essays which develope more in detail the author's views, the first is devoted to the "Conservatism of "the Eighteenth Century," when the very limitation of its ideal gave additional distinctness to the form in which that ideal was expressed. Mr. Courthope next treats of Wordsworth's "Theory "of Poetry," which laid so much stress on the judgment of the individual poet, teaching that poetry was the ideal of the Individual, not the ideal of Society. It is not a little worthy of notice that the great prophet of Lake poetry produced his finest effects when most flagrantly violating his own rules. In his next essay he traces the rise of the new school of Romance in English poetry, specially as exemplified, each in their various ways, by Scott, Byron, and Shelley. That which follows deals with Coleridge and Keats, and the comparison between the two is most interesting. But we do not propose to give any extracts from these various essays, each admirable in its way, as it is probable that many of our readers may be already familiar with them in the pages of the *National Review*. Those who are not so familiar, and have a taste for refined and thoughtful criticism, will do well to procure for themselves so valuable a contribution to our critical literature.

* *The Liberal Movement in Englis's Literature.* By W. J. Courthope, M.A.—London: John Murray, 1885.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.*

No more opportune republication could have appeared at the present time than that of the deeply interesting volume in which the late Professor Brewer applied his wealth of historical knowledge to the investigation of what is meant by the endowments and the establishment of the English Church. His object in writing it was to show that the tithes and endowments of the Church have never—as is falsely alleged—been derived from the bounty of the nation, and that the so-called establishment brought no accession of wealth, honour, or authority to the Church, but rather the reverse. If it be true to say that the Church was ever *established*, and the phrase be used in contradistinction to the view that the Church is an integral part of the State, the establishment was the work of the Tudor Sovereigns, who, as the professor points out, were more anxious to establish their own authority over it than to do anything to increase its wealth, privileges, authority, or influence. Henry VIII. had no idea of creating a Church, or setting it up on a new foundation; nor did he transfer to a newly-constituted body the endowments of the old Church. These points are carefully worked out by Professor Brewer. At the present day, when the question of Disestablishment and of Disendowment has been forced into prominence by the advanced army of Mr. Gladstone's supporters—not, as Mr. Gladstone would have us believe, by those wicked Tories—it is well that the real facts of Church history should be thus authoritatively reproduced. Those who are in ignorance of these facts, and feel a difficulty in refuting the blatant falsities of the Liberation Society, would do well to arm themselves for the contest by a perusal of the new edition of Professor Brewer's work on *The Endowments and Establishment of the Church of England*, just published by Mr. Murray. The original work has been for some time out of print; and Mr. Dibdin, the present editor, deserves the cordial thanks of all those engaged in the defence of the Church against the attacks of her enemies for having supplied them with so formidable a weapon for that defence. We regret, indeed, that it should have been so long inaccessible to the supporters of the Church of England, for the time before the General Election is short, and there is enough of solid matter in the volume before us to require some careful study in order to appreciate fully the historical argument. But it is better late than never, and we can recommend the new issue of it as a valuable storehouse of arguments to those who are fighting the battle of the Church against Messrs. Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Company. It has all the more value as it is historical rather than polemical, and the most rabid Liberationist can hardly deny that Professor Brewer speaks with authority on historical questions. His present editor, Mr. Dibdin, has been assisted in his task by the Bishop of Chester, which is an additional guarantee for the historical correctness of the work; and he has performed his task—originally suggested to him by Dr. Wace, the Principal of King's College—with much care and judgment. The note on Tithes is useful as correcting a certain amount of misapprehension by Professor Brewer, and his note on Establishment is also of value as bringing out an aspect of the question which was hardly sufficiently dwelt upon by the author himself. We should ourselves be inclined to put the case of the Church much higher than is done either by author or editor, but the very moderation of the views here expressed adds to the value of the book as a contribution to the study of that great question which, whether Mr. Gladstone admits it or not, will have to be decided at the coming General Election. There is so much ignorance, so much prejudice, and so much confusion about that question, that we welcome all the more such important and dispassionate contributions to the study of its historical merits.

* *The Endowments and Establishment of the Church of England.* By the late T. S. Brewer. Second Edition. Revised by L. T. Dibdin.—London: John Murray, 1885.

NEW NOVELS.

The question *What is a Girl to do?*† which is raised in Mr. Sutherland Edwards's new novel is by no means the same question which agitates the mind of so many parents blessed with a large family of daughters. For it does not profess to be a practical lesson on the subject of female employment, nor can we assume that every daughter left an orphan will be gifted with so many advantages and have so many offers of marriage as Lilian West. Nor can we suppose that every orphan left destitute by improvident paternal speculation and by the fraud of dishonest uncles is so endowed with musical talents and personal attractions as is the heroine of the present story. Her first attempt to make a livelihood is by playing at concerts, but music does not "pay," and her experiences are much the same as those of most lady pianistes who rely on their talents in this respect for a livelihood. After the piano she tries her hand at a novel, but with as little success. Her next experience is as reader to a blind gentleman, with whom she gets on very well till he unfortunately falls in love with her, as most persons of the male persuasion with whom she is brought into contact appear to do. She of course throws up her engagement, and is then recommended to turn her attention to the stage, notwithstanding the dissuasions of Lady de Vilmont, her staunch friend, who feels quite sure that her proper career in life is a rich marriage. To occupy the time till she is fit to appear as a *prima donna* she goes to Russia with Princess Saborin, and some amusing sketches of Russian society are thus introduced. On her return home she makes her *debut* in the *Sonnambula* with the startling success which so often attends a new *prima donna* in novels. But instead of following up her success, she starts off as a member of an ambulance corps, being mainly induced to do so by a sudden passion which she has conceived for her cousin, Maurice de Villeneuve, the stepson of her fraudulent guardian, who has distinguished himself by engaging in a wrangle in the stalls on her first appearance with a superior officer in the English regiment in which he is then serving. Her experiences during the Franco-German war are mainly such as might have been evolved from the self-consciousness of a student of the newspapers during the campaign. Her meeting with Pauline Lucca is founded on the narrative of the adventures of the charming *prima donna* which appeared in *Temple Bar*, but the experiences of her friend Mdme. Placide de Ranitzou, who was anxious to supply the starving garrison of Metz with provisions, and had the coolness to propose to the Prussian general charged with the investment that she should do so, is, so far as we are aware, a novelty. Ultimately the fair Lilian finds Maurice, who had been severely wounded, at Sedan, and, as the most unsuspecting reader will have already divined, marries him, after having rescued him from captivity by a personal appeal to Von Moltke. The wicked uncle is fortunately killed off, and the inheritance which he had intercepted comes to its rightful owners, his stepson and his niece. Thus concludes a story which is not altogether without interest, and there are some very amusing scenes in it, but we cannot say that it is a novel of a very high order of merit.

The *Hunger Pastor** is a translation from William Raabe, who is generally styled the German Dickens, and, as both humour and pathos are necessary for any claim to be made to such a title, we must assume that the original, with which we are unfortunately unacquainted, is full of both. But humour is a delicate bloom which is not easily transplanted, and in the present case it has certainly suffered a good deal in the process. Pathos is more easy to reproduce in a foreign language; so we may add that Mr. Arnold has succeeded better in presenting to English readers the pathetic than he has in presenting the comic side of his original. Both humour and pathos are, however, somewhat unduly drawn out to suit English tastes, and though the novel is compressed into two volumes by the aid of close printing, there is as much, or rather more, in those two volumes than is to be found in the ordinary three-volume novel. The translation is, indeed, very stiff and ungainly, and the merits of the novel itself, which appear, even through the unfavourable medium in which they are presented to be considerable, certainly suffer much at the hands of the translator. Some curiosity, we suppose, will in all probability be aroused by the strange title which Herr Raabe has given to his story. It is that which the neighbouring clergy "filling fat vicarages in fertile districts" had bestowed upon the occupant of the old-fashioned and primitive vicarage of Grunzenau, whom the author has sketched with genuine affection and sympathy as a kind of German Vicar of Wakefield.

In Sight of Land† opens in a somewhat commonplace manner, and we are already familiar to a wearisome degree of familiarity with the arrival of a mysterious family in a country place where they have taken the great house which has long been uninhabited. The family in question consists in the present case of old Mr. Fleming, his stepdaughter, and his nephew, Jack Swayne. Mr. Fleming's leading idea is that his stepdaughter should marry his nephew, but his plans are interfered with by the presence of Mr. Hugh Spencer, the son of the vicar of the parish, who falls violently in love with the fair Clarice. To redress the balance, however, Hugh's sister, Miriam, falls in love with Swayne, who does not at first reciprocate her affection, but, as we gather from the somewhat vague utterances of the concluding chapters, finally consoles himself with her. The supposed stepdaughter is really the child of the late Mrs. Fleming, but the late Mrs. Fleming has married Mr. Fleming under a mistaken belief that M. Lemaire, her first husband, was dead. He, however, being a monster of the deepest dye, has only given out that he was dead with a fiendish intention of getting rid of his wife, bigamously or otherwise. After his wife's death a fortune is left to his daughter, which renews his interest in her, and, before she comes into it by coming of age, he plots to carry her off from the care of Fleming, who loves her as if she were his own daughter. Jack Swayne is her champion throughout the whole struggle, and none the less so because another rather than himself has succeeded in winning her affections. But all his efforts

* *The Hunger Pastor.* By William Raabe. Translated by "Arnold." In Two Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1885.

† *What is a Girl to do?* By H. Sutherland Edwards. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1885.

† *In Sight of Land.* By Lady Duffus Hardy. In Three Vols.—London: Ward and Downey, 1885.

appear likely to be in vain when Lemaire appears upon the scene armed with a writ of *habeas corpus*, and proposes to exert to the uttermost his paternal rights. Fleming begs for a week's reprieve, and during the week a terrible tragedy occurs. The old man is found shot through the head, and the hand which fired the fatal shot is a mystery. Perhaps it will be only fair to Lady Duffus Hardy to leave her to explain that mystery; but we must admit that there is no clue to the yet greater mystery why the book should be called *In Sight of Land*. The novel is not without interest as a whole, but it is certainly not entitled to a very high place among modern works of fiction.

A yet more unfavourable verdict must be passed upon *The Master of the Mine*,* which is Mr. Robert Buchanan's latest contribution to our English literature. The author has, as all readers are aware, a very good opinion of himself, and his poetical controversies with his critics have taken a place among the amenities of literature. We do not know if he fancies himself quite as much as a novelist as he unquestionably does as a poet, but there is a tone of self-satisfaction running through all his work which would lead us to that opinion. There is, without doubt, a good deal of vigour and energy about his literary style, but it is rather the vigour of the theatrical scene-painter than of an artist who aspires to a higher rank. The power shown in his book is very lacking in refinement, and there is more of the chromo-lithograph than of the water-colour or the oil-painting in his descriptive passages. We cannot say that there is anything very new in his book, except perhaps the position which Madeline and Hugh Trelawny occupy in relation to each other. This is certainly novel, but not very probable, and not very attractive. The other ingredients of the book, such as the leading astray of poor Annie, the unfounded suspicion of murder to which Hugh himself is subjected, and the flooding of the mine, have been already used again and again, and there is nothing in Mr. Buchanan's treatment of them to make up for their want of novelty. We must think that the novel will be a disappointment even to the author's admirers, and will confirm those who are not among his admirers in their estimate of his talents, far removed as that estimate may be from that entertained by Mr. Buchanan himself. It should have been stated on the title-page that *The Master of the Mine* is republished from the *Illustrated London News*, in which it appeared as a *feuilleton*, with the additional attraction (?) of some highly sensational woodcuts quite in keeping with its literary style.

Oaks and Birches† is a somewhat silly novel with considerable pretensions to cleverness. The author indulges in numerous flights of fine writing, interspersed with attempts, more or less successful, at humour. She is so delighted with herself that she invariably makes her characters laugh heartily at the comic speeches, and express their high appreciation of the sentimental speeches which are respectively uttered so liberally by one or other of her characters. Her hero is an Irishman who has no sense of truth in his composition; her heroine an Englishwoman whose national instinct it is to condemn untruthfulness as the most unpardonable of crimes. The heroine in question is, however, quite led away by the superficial attractions of the plausible Irishman, who, as an old Eton friend of her brother's, becomes intimate with her, to the no small disgust of a more eligible suitor, Lord Isham, who has a deep-rooted horror of all Irishmen in general and of Bernard Desmond in particular. It must have been aggravating to him to see the prize to which he aspired carried off by a man for whom neither he nor any one else could feel any respect; but this hardly justifies the rudeness which characterises his behaviour when in Bernard's presence, and even in her desire to make the best of her Irishman the author has not been quite fair to the typical Englishman. Joan, the heroine, is the daughter of an English peer, who is ruined by taking the advice of a typical American, Mr. Canker, who is as unfair a representative of his nation as either Bernard or Lord Isham is of his. He falls madly in love with her, but she declines to accompany him on that pilgrimage to the White House to which he looks forward as his destined end and way. At the same time she declines to carry out her engagement to Bernard, owing to the atheistic sentiments which he expresses. Under the advice of an Oxford Professor, at whose feet he has been accustomed to sit, and who, Gallio-like, cares for none of these things, Bernard determines to feign a belief in Christianity which he is far from feeling, and he does not scruple to win Joan's consent to the marriage by a deliberate falsehood, which she is far from suspecting. She has in the meantime, after her father's death, taken a situation in a shop with a humble but faithful friend, and after having been discovered there has fled yet further to the Basque provinces, where she goes in for regular field work. Bernard here stumbles upon her almost by accident; and, having persuaded her of the reality of his conversion, they are married and take up their abode in Ireland. But Canker's malignant jealousy pursues them; and, as he is the possessor of a paper in which Bernard has sold himself politically for a pension—at a price, we should think, considerably above the market value—he follows them to Ireland. In a very improbable scene—which is even more improbable than the rest of the book—Joan succeeds in persuading him to give up this paper, but suffers so severely in the struggle that she faints away, and is supposed by the impetuous Bernard to be dead. Her recovery is followed by his confession of the fraud which he has perpetrated; but instead of leaving him, as he expected, in a torrent of indignation, she apparently becomes convinced that her own passion for truth has led her to judge him harshly, and he is so impressed by her magnanimity that he resolves henceforth—whether he likes it or not—to believe in her religion, which has made her what she was. The story—absurd as it is—is told not without a certain amount of talent, and we feel inclined from time to time to doubt whether in the more absurd passages the writer may not be laughing in her sleeve at her readers. But, taken as a whole, the ludicrous—the unintentionally ludicrous—element prevails, and we cannot bring ourselves to pass a favourable verdict on *Oaks and Birches*. Our readers will remark that we have throughout assumed a feminine origin for the novel. This we do judging it by internal evidence, and the passages bearing upon Oxford tend to no small degree to confirm our view. We certainly think that it would astonish any old House man to find one of his contemporaries wandering through Christ Church Hall, and recalling as he looks at the different tables, "how he had always contrived "to go to a higher one than he had any right to, "that he might get better food."

* *The Master of the Mine*. By Robert Buchanan. In Two Vols.—London: R. Rentley and Son, 1885.

† *Oaks and Birches*. By Naseby. In Three Vols.—London and Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The collected numbers of Messrs. Cassell's *Saturday Journal* for 1885 make a most goodly volume; and, as we turn over its pages, we are yet more impressed with the great variety of interesting and readable matter which the editor has brought together since when we first made acquaintance with it in the course of its weekly and monthly issue. Each weekly number is a marvellous pennyworth; and the numbers taken together are a valuable addition to every school and village library. They do not, indeed, possess the inestimable advantage of illustration; but when we glance over some of the pictures which profess to decorate rival publications we are by no means sure that their absence is not an additional advantage which Cassell's *Saturday Journal* possesses over its many rivals.

Musical Snares; or, the Little Agency in Moon-street, and *Fame's Caress* are the titles of two tales by Annabel Gray (J. and R. Maxwell). These stories are brightly and gracefully written. The former reveals the various devices resorted to by unprincipled "professionals" and agents to extort money from confiding people with musical talents. *Fame's Caress* contains many true touches of pathos. Out of the long list of published works from the pen of the same talented writer, printed at the end of this little volume, some at least might be advantageously reproduced in cheaper editions.

Professor Minto has published a second edition of his *Characteristics of English Poets* (Wm. Blackwood and Sons), in which, as some of our readers may remember, he has dwelt upon the characters, personal and artistic, of the leaders of English poets from Chaucer to Shelley. Nor has he confined himself altogether to the leaders, for he takes in many writers decidedly of the second order, but who have made their lower mark in English literature. He has also traced out the influences exercised over each poet by his predecessors and by his contemporaries, thus giving a very complete and valuable survey of the whole course of English poets. In the new edition he has developed more clearly his views as to the relation of Chaucer to the English Court and to French poetry, as to the absence of any connection between the Wars of the Roses and the decadence of English poetry in the fifteenth century, and as to the causes of the development of the Elizabethan drama. He has also added in the appendix a supposed sonnet of Shakespeare, the authenticity of which—certainly not established by internal evidence—he endeavours to establish by some very ingenious, if not altogether convincing, argument.

A cheap edition of *Arminius Vambéry: his Life and Adventures*, has been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and is, we should think, sure to meet with favourable acceptance from a wide circle of readers. It is one of the most attractive volumes of its kind which has ever appeared, and we have often regretted that by its price it should have been confined to a comparatively narrow circle of readers. The story of the life of the Hungarian traveller is as full of interest and excitement as a good novel; and even if we put aside the value of his contributions to the study of the Eastern question as it affects the interests of England in India, there is quite enough of extraneous interest to make his biography most agreeable reading. In the present reissue Mr. Vambéry mainly addresses himself to boy readers, and he has supplied a new introductory chapter specially addressed to them, embodying some additional autobiographical reminiscences. We cannot suppose that the youthful readers to whom he now mainly appeals will appreciate the political importance which attaches to his journeys, but they will at all events appreciate to the full so stirring a story of travel and adventure.

Miss Twining has published—by no means too soon—a new edition of her book on *Symbols and Emblems of Mediæval Christian Art* (John Murray), which has been for many years out of print. Since its first appearance many other works on the same subject have appeared, notably Mr. Tyrwhitt's admirable little volume on *Christian Art and Symbolism*; but none of them have entirely superseded this earliest venture in the same field. Miss Twining was the first person to attempt to collect and arrange in chronological order the principal forms that have been used symbolically in the different periods of Art, and to furnish a guide to the student of Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages from the time when Christianity sheltered itself in the Catacombs, to the time when its symbolism blazed forth brightly in the Missals of the fifteenth century. The republication of such a book is of great value to all interested in a most interesting branch of study, and the thirty years and more which have passed since its first appearance have in no way diminished but vastly increased the interest in and the love for the subject of which it treats. No student of Christian Symbolism should fail to add this most attractive volume, with its wealth of illustrations, to his library.

A melancholy interest attaches to any republication of a work by the late Mrs. Ewing. Her death was felt as a personal loss by all those who are interested in the supply of wholesome and attractive literature for young people. We can no longer now look forward to a new story from that gifted pen, but we may welcome all the more heartily each reproduction of the works for which we are already indebted to it. The latest of such reproductions is *Lob Lie by the Fire*, which originally appeared in *Aunt Judy*, and is now republished with all the additional attraction which is bestowed upon it by Mr. Randolph Caldecott's illustrations. The S.P.C.K. have certainly done good service in reproducing in so attractive a form so admirable a story, and it forms a welcome companion to the illustrated editions of *Jackanapes* and of *The Story of a Short Life* for which we are already indebted to the venerable Society. Mr. Caldecott has been specially happy in his frontispiece, and the sketch of Thomasina and her tramp baby in the garden, at p. 24, is also very delightful. The mention of Mrs. Ewing reminds us of the volume of *Aunt Judy* for 1885, which we have just received.

It is with a pang of regret that we take up the volume of *Aunt Judy for* 1885 (Hatchards). We can hardly believe that so old-established a favourite, in which so many generations of our young people have delighted, should have come to a conclusion. Though there are so many periodicals for young people now in circulation, we are old-fashioned enough to say to ourselves that the old are better, and it will be long before we take to our heart any successor to *Aunt Judy* with the same implicit trust and affection with which we have regarded the old lady herself. The death of her first originator, Mrs. Gatty, and the death of Mrs. Ewing, on whom Mrs. Gatty's mantle so naturally fell, were blows which it was difficult for any periodical to bear up against, and it was perhaps hoping against hope to expect that another editor could be found worthy to carry on the work so well begun and so well continued by these gifted ladies. It may, perhaps, be as well that the determination should have been arrived at to bring *Aunt Judy* to a conclusion before any signs of failing energy were manifest; and much as we regret the parting with an old friend, we are constrained to admit that it is better that she should withdraw herself from public competition rather than drag on her existence with diminished popularity and less extended circulation. As it is she retires in the full bloom of her popularity, leaving behind a name which will be long cherished with respect and affection by the large number of readers who have, from their youth upward, looked forward month by month with keen interest to the appearance of their long-established friend.

The Bishop of Rochester, speaking of the subject of purity in his recent Visitation Charge, made the following remarks:—"I must introduce a few careful words on a most difficult subject—the promotion of purity by *public* and *organised* methods. Greatly I deprecate open addresses to men by others than men. Of course every rule has its exception. Let women deal with women. We shall all do well to remember what has been written of a great Italian saint, that 'if he had to speak of anything connected with sins against purity, his words were so chosen that they conveyed, without unveiling, his meaning, and evil seemed on his lips to lose its nature.' This is a rare gift. Those who do not feel to possess it are hardly called to a duty for which it is indispensable. Our instincts in this matter err most safely on the fastidious side. For to warn is sometimes to suggest. The tempter is ever vigilant. Nature is stirred, details are full of poison. Two possible dangers fill me with unspeakable horror. One is, that this subject should be constantly dangled before the minds of young men and boys, until the air of the sewers percolates their entire system. A good cricket club would be far more to the purpose, with occasionally a careful sermon on the body as the temple of God. No thought, no truth will prove so inspiring, so solemnising as this. The other danger is that young unmarried girls should be encouraged to think it their duty to undertake the rescue and supervision of their fallen sisters, and to hear, perhaps to repeat, tales of wickedness, which no personal experience can have enabled them to mitigate, and which even to know (sometimes, alas! never to forget) soils the whiteness of the soul. There are some whom God calls to it—noble, almost divine women, before whom we might gratefully stand bareheaded, for the reverence we feel to them for their redeeming and sisterly pity. Our prayers follow them, our ungrudged though wondering respect. But not all women, assuredly not girls, are summoned to it; so do not sanction, but firmly deprecate it, and you will have the parents on your side."

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Rev. E. J. Rudd, Rector of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—"The ensuing month of December will open with cold weather. The temperature between the 6th and 13th will be remarkably mild. Probably there will be thunderstorms on the 6th and 28th, wet and stormy weather will prevail on the 10th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 29th, and 30th. The 18th and 26th are likely to be exceptionally stormy days. The month will be characterised by a singularly high temperature, varied in degree, the highest temperature falling in the first week, and in the last week of the month."

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. (formerly Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education), will contribute a preface to a work which Messrs. Cassell and Co. are about to publish entitled *The Citizen Reader*. This book, written for the use of the upper standards of Elementary schools, will contain an account in simple and popular language of the legislative and administrative arrangements of our country, and give clear instructions in regard to the rights, duties, and privileges of English citizens. It will be fully illustrated with wood engravings, and will contain two coloured plates.

Les Vieux Garçons of M. Sardou, a Gymnase play in five acts, dating back a score years, was revived at the Royalty on Monday.

Erminie, a comic opera in two acts—libretto by Claxon Bellamy and H. Paulton, music by E. Jakobowski—was on Monday night produced at the Comedy with considerable success.

We understand that a new edition of Mr. R. S. Stevenson's *Treasure Island* is to be published next week, the special feature of which will be numerous illustrations now appearing for the first time.

A grand evening concert in aid of Nazareth House will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, November 18th, at eight o'clock.

At a *matinée* at the Strand on Tuesday afternoon a piece called *Wifey*, founded by Mr. James Mortimer on an old comedy of Labiche and Delacora, was given for the first time.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, a pleasing and thoroughly entertaining addition was made to the programme on Monday night by the production, for the first time, of Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch, entitled *Election Notes; or, The Troubles of a Candidate*.

The *Eumenides* of Æschylus, in the original Greek, will be performed in the Theatre Royal, Cambridge, on Tuesday, December 1, and on each succeeding evening of the week, under the direction of the committee, of which Professor Kennedy is the president. The distribution of the characters is as follows:—Pythian Prophetess, Mr. M. A. North, Christ's College; Apollo, Mr. D. N. Pollock, King's College; Orestes, Mr. A. R. Macklin, Caius College; Shade of Clytæmnestra, Mr. C. Platts, Trinity College; Athena, Miss J. E. Case; Hermes, Mr. A. V. Baillie, Trinity College; Herald, Mr. B. V. Sortain, Caius College; Leader of the Chorus, Mr. S. M. Leathes, Trinity College. The chorus of Furies and chorus of Attendants will be represented by other members of the University. The scenery and the proscenium to be used on the occasion have been painted by Mr. John O'Connor. Incidental music has been written for the performance and will be conducted by Mr. Charles Villiers Stanford, Fellow of Trinity College; and an acting edition of the play, with a translation on alternate pages, has been specially prepared by Mr. A. W. Verrall, M.A.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has "gladly consented to become patron of the Bethnal-green Free Library, in place of the late Lord Shaftesbury."

Mr. Howells calls his new novel *The Minister's Charge; or, The Labours of Lemuel Barker*. Its publication will begin in a winter number of *The Century*. As already stated, some of the characters of *The Rise of Silas Lapham* will reappear in *The Minister's Charge*, the scene of which is laid in Boston.

A loan collection of Egyptian and Soudanese arms, accoutrements, and relics was opened on Thursday afternoon in the Grand Saloon at Drury Lane. Lord Wolseley has sent, amongst other things, the chain armour given him by the Khedive, and Arabi's pistols; Sir Gerald Graham contributes the kourbash given him as a parting present, and Osman Digna's Koran; Admiral Hewett exhibits his Abyssinian robes of honour; Colonel Kitchener (now on his road to Zanzibar) lends his Arab costume and a piece of carpet from Gordon's room at Khartoum; the collection also includes Major Pigott's famous hog-spear which led the "D" company of mounted infantry to victory; Lord Dundonald's and Colonel Paget's trophies; Mr. Villiers's, Mr. Prior's, and Mr. Caton Woodville's sketches; and Colonel Eaton's famous medals. There is a reproduction of Arabi's cell, with the original furniture; a field-pump by Messrs. Merryweather; and a field post-office from Colonel Du Plat Taylor.

No fewer than 200 men, many of them armed and some disguised, have visited a farm at Lattin, near Limerick Junction, from which a widow named Hourigan was evicted last May. On their way the gang called at the house in which the Hourigan family have been staying since the eviction, and, despite their earnest protestations, compelled the family to accompany them to the farm. The farmhouse was broken open, the Hourigans were reinstated, and then compelled to swear that they would not abandon possession except at the point of the bayonet. The Moonlighters cheered and shouted, fired several shots, and then dispersed.

The Hon. Peter John Locke King, younger brother of the Earl of Lovelace, died at his seat, Brooklands, near Weybridge, early yesterday morning. The deceased, who was born in 1811, sat for East Surrey from 1847 to 1874, when he was defeated, and he had not since sought admission to Parliament. He was distinguished as the mover for many years of an annual resolution in favour of an extension of the suffrage.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. E. R. Bernard, Vicar of Selborne, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. H. M. T. Bidwell, to Rectory of Mitchel-Troy-with-Curucarvan, near Monmouth.

Rev. C. S. Bubb, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. G. Crossley, to Vicarage of Bredon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. Patron, Lord Donington.

Rev. G. M. Davies, to Rectory of St. Clement's with St. Edmund's, Norwich. Patron, the Rev. Richard Rigg, of St. Clement's-hill, Norwich.

Rev. W. Davis, to Rectory of Mistley and Vicar of Bradfield.

Rev. R. B. De Wolf, Vicar of Bessingby and Senior Curate of the Priory Church, Bridlington, to be Metropolitan District Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

Rev. A. F. Ebsworth, Vicar of East Retford, to be Honorary Canon of Dunham in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. W. B. Gascoigne, late Curate of Swymbridge, to be Perpetual Curate of Chittlehamholt. Patron, the Hon. Mark Rolle.

Rev. J. G. Geare, to Rectory of Farnham. Patron, Mr. W. A. Geare.

Rev. J. L. Gibbs, late Vicar of Exwick, to Rectory of Clyst St. George. Patron, Mr. A. Gibbs.

Rev. H. J. S. Gray, Curate of St. Mary's, Ely, to be Chaplain on Bengal Establishment (Diocese of Lahore). Patron, the Secretary of State for India.

Rev. H. B. Grimaldi, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. P. A. Highmore, to Vicarage of Felton-common-hill.

Rev. W. V. Jackson, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Nottingham, to be Honorary Canon of Beckingham in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. J. D. Lewis, Vicar of St. Ann's, Nottingham, to be Honorary Canon of Halloughton it Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. J. C. Massey, Rector of South Normanton, Derbyshire, to be Honorary Canon of North Leverton in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Moore, Rector of St. Mary's, Truro, to be Honorary Canon of St. Tello in Truro Cathedral.

Rev. J. M. O'Neill, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. W. S. Parker, to Rectory of Oxendon, Northamptonshire. Patron, the Rev. Canon Parker.

Rev. A. Pavey, Vicar of St. Peter's, Mansfield, to be Honorary Canon of Woodborough in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Pilkington, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Rectory of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Rev. C. F. Powys, to Vicarage of Martock.

Rev. A. J. C. Shepherd, to Rectory of Upton Scudamore, Wilts.

Rev. J. J. Singleton, Rector of Birmingham, Derbyshire, to be Honorary Canon of North Muskham in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. T. Skelton, Rector of Hickling, Notts, to be Honorary Canon of Oxton Prima Pars in Southwell Cathedral.

Rev. W. G. Southwell, to Vicarage of Steeple Barton, Oxon. Patron, the Duke of Marlborough.

Rev. G. H. Spooner, Vicar of St. Philip's, Litherland, to Rectory of Woolton, near Liverpool.

Rev. V. Staley, to be Chaplain of St. Raphael's Convalescent Home, Torquay.

Rev. J. H. Stephenson, to be Treasurer of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. W. Tate, Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. A. Thornley, to Vicarage of South Leverton, Notts. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

Rev. J. C. Titcombe, Missionary at Canterbury, to be Incumbent of Fairville, St. John, N.B., Canada, Diocese of Fredericton.

Rev. T. J. Trevenen, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. E. R. Ward, Curate of West Horsley, Surrey, to Rectory of St. Lawrence's, Norwich. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. J. Ward, to be Chaplain of Bath Hospital.

Rev. T. Warrington, late Rector of St. Philip's, Manchester, to Vicarage of St. Matthew's, Luton, Bedfordshire. Patrons, the Church Patronage Society.

Rev. D. Williams, Rector of Llandyrnog, to be Rural Dean of Denbigh.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Revs. Robert Chantry Barber, B.A., to Sandford; Henry Sealy Callendar, M.A., to Swainswick; Robert Wardell Lewis, to Weston; Henry John Phillips, to East Lambrook; Joseph Pearce Warner, M.A., to West Buckland.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Chester.—Rev. Wilfrid James Stanton, B.A., to Wallasey.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Exeter.—Revs. George Hallows, to Iddesleigh; John Nott Dyer Hurdon, M.A., to Sowton; Thomas Nicholas Raymond-James, to Chulmleigh; Michael Harris Russell, B.A., to Lifton; Joseph Dyer Tovey, M.A., to Berry Pomeroy for Bridgetown Church; William Vassall, to Bideford; William Joell Wood, to Honiton.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Lichfield.—Rev. Alfred H. Andrews, M.A., to Worfield; William Coleman, to Colwich; M. W. M. Dunn, M.A., to Stoke-on-Trent; Henry Jones, to Christ Church, Burton-on-Trent; S. Wickham Jones, M.A., to St. Mary's, Stafford; Herbert Wice, M.A., to St. Mary's, Lichfield.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Liverpool.—Revs. Thomas Rigby, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Southport; Henry Rudge, to North Meols.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Southwell.—Revs. Edwin Davies, D.D., to Staveley; Joseph Eayrs, to Chapel-en-le-Frith; William Thomas Longman, to Gedling-cum-Stoke Bardolph; Francis Arden Minty, M.A., to Plumtree.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 4, at Denton, the Rev. George Thomas Potchett, for forty-five years Rector of the parish, aged 70.

Nov. 5, at Clifton Parsonage, Bristol, the Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, aged 71.

Nov. 5, Rev. Richard Longfield Davies, M.A., for twenty-seven years Vicar of East Drayton, Notts.

Nov. 5, at St. Mark's, Vicarage, Gloucester, the Rev. E. T. W. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, aged 58.

Nov. 8, at Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Charles Price, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Bristol, aged 69.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The following degrees were conferred in a congregation held on Thursday morning:—

Mus. Doc.—Henry T. Pringuer, New; Henry John Edwards, Keble.

M.A.—Rev. Alan Whitmore Cornwall, University; Charles Harris, University; Rev. Arthur Butt, Balliol; John Birkbeck Lubbock, Balliol; Walter John Barton, Exeter; George Lainson Field, Oriel; Charles Storr Kennedy, Oriel; Rev. Philip Reginald Egerton, New; Gilbert Robert Henry Collis, Brasenose; Rev. Edward Leonard Childe Freeman, Brasenose; Arthur Newton Streatfield, Corpus Christi; Charles Hubert Payne Crawfurd, Corpus Christi; Rev. Hugh Holbech, Christ Church; Harold Charles Moffatt, Trinity; Rev. Louis Swiney Blenkins, St. John's; Rev. Quartus Bacon, St. John's; Richard Crawley, Worcester; Rev. William Henry Carr, Worcester; Joseph Wilfred Stanton, Keble; Rev. Clement Larcom Burrows, Hertford.

B.M.—Francis Demaunbray Crowdy, Oriel.

B.A.—Viscount Cranborne, University; John Birkbeck Lubbock, Balliol; Henry Hyman Haldinstein, Balliol; Frederick John Snell, Balliol; Maurice St. Clair Long, Merton; Frederick William Strong, Merton; Frederick Lodge, New; William Edward Pindar Pantin, Lincoln; William Henry Paine, Magdalen; Frederick Augustus Shafto Steele, Brasenose; Charles Edward Stewart, Brasenose; John Tracey, Brasenose; Peter Yeames Gowlland, Brasenose; Ralph Iliff Simey, Corpus Christi; Alexander Edmund Fraser, Corpus Christi; Charles Kessick Bowes, Christ Church; Richard Atkinson Shepherd, Trinity; Percy Holland, Trinity; William Edward Thomas Bolitho, Trinity; Alfred John Hart, Trinity; Hugh Littleton Norris, Trinity; Frederick Edmeston Freese, Trinity; Arthur Chapman, St. John's; John Sanderson, St. John's; Mark Mortimer Cassidy, Wadham; Francis Thomas Bradshaw, Wadham; Howell Jones, Pembroke; Stephen Herbert Wynne Hughes-Games, Worcester; Arthur Beresford Turner, Keble; Herbert Louis Woollcombe, Keble; William Lea, Keble; David Maitland Wauchope, Keble; Clifford Plumpton Wilson, Keble; Arthur Austin Blair, St. Edmund's Hall; Josiah Oldfield, non-collegiate.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The living of East Worlington, near Marchand Bishop, Devon, of the value of £300 a year, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Madden Bruton. The living is in the gift of the Earl of Portsmouth.

As Mrs. Howson, wife of the Dean of Chester, was leaving the Deanery one day last week, a person unfortunately stepped upon her dress, throwing Mrs. Howson down and breaking her leg. The accident is all the more untimely as the Dean is himself seriously ill.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Society on Wednesday, the 4th instant, the following members were present:—Canon Gregory, Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Sir Richard Wilbraham, Archdeacon Burney, Canon Wingfield, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. H. M. Villiers, and Rev. J. Duncan (secretary). Action was agreed upon on a variety of questions relating to free education and the education question generally. The following grants were voted:—For building and enlarging schools, £1,383; repairs and improvements, £104; fittings, £4 10s.; books, £15; Sunday-schools, £8; diocesan inspection, £125; joint book grant, £20—total, £1,659 10s.

The Bishop of Melanesia is about to return to his diocese, and a farewell service was held on Wednesday evening under the direction of the Bishop of Lichfield in the Cathedral. At the close of the service Bishop Selwyn addressed the congregation, and then received from the Bishop a valedictory blessing.

The Earl of Mulgrave, who has left Worsley for the winter months, will fill the honorary chaplaincy of All Saints', San Remo, Italy. Communications needing attention should be addressed to his Lordship's private secretary, the Rev. W. G. Harland, Worsley.

The Rev. F. C. Alderson, rector of Holdenby, has been elected a Commissioner under the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, by the clergy of the archdeaconry of Northampton; Canon Syers, vicar of St. John's, Peterborough, by the clergy of the archdeaconry of Oakham; the Rev. J. M. Lakin, rector of Brooksby, by the clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester; and Canon Watson, rector of Sharnford, by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

The death is announced, in his eighty-second year, of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, fourth Baronet. The deceased, who was the son of the Rev. Sir G. Glyn, second Baronet, succeeded his brother in 1840, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and held the living of Ewell, Surrey, for over fifty years, viz., from 1831 till 1882, when he resigned.

Mr. F. H. Jeune, barrister, who has recently been appointed to the Chancellorship of the diocese of St. Asaph, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Maurice Bonnor, Dean of Bangor, has also been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of St. Albans, on the resignation of Dr. J. E. P. Robertson. Dr. Robertson, who was appointed to the Chancellorship of Rochester in 1856, became Chancellor of St. Albans on the separation of that See from Rochester in 1877.

Canon Abney, vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby, is retiring from the proctorship of the Archdeaconry of Derby, to which he was elected in 1875; and the Rev. Thomas Henry Freer, rector of Sudbury, has accepted the nomination of a large number of clergymen in the Archdeaconry.

The living of Denton, near Grantham, Lincoln, of the value of £895 a year, is placed at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese by the death of the Rev. George T. Potchett, who was preferred to the same in 1840.

The living of St. Augustine-the-Less, Bristol, of the value of £410 a year, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas C. Price, who was appointed to the same in 1851. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The names of Lord Essex, Lord Hatherton, and Lord Stanley of Alderley have been added to the address of the Liberal peers on subject of Disestablishment.

The Bishop of London has issued a circular stating that he will be very glad if the clergy throughout the diocese would support the Church of England Temperance Society by sermons, and, if possible, offertories, on Sunday, May 9, 1886. That society, he says, is doing a much-needed work in a most excellent way.

The Dean of Westminster proposes to give a course of expository lectures on the Book of Job (Revised Version), in the choir of Westminster Abbey, on Saturday afternoons. The first six lectures will be given on the following dates:—November 14, 21, and 28, and December 5, 12, and 19.

The lecturers of the Church Defence Institution have been exceedingly busy during the past week, and some very important meetings have been held. The Rev. Thomas Moore, who has accepted a re-engagement from the institution, has addressed immense gatherings at Sheffield and Derby; Mr. Helm at Colchester; Mr. Dale Hart at Kensington Townhall and Cambridge; and Mr. Curtis Bennett at Cheltenham. In each case intense enthusiasm was shown, and the tide of feeling in support of the Church swells every day. Another branch of the institution's work has also been full of life, and publications for distribution are sent out by hundreds of thousands. The material support which is accorded to the institution is of the most gratifying kind.

Dr. Hayman, ex-headmaster of Rugby, has lately completed a Church Defence tour in the diocese of York, Ripon, Carlisle, and Manchester. Everywhere he found audiences and congregations willing to listen, and many who would have turned a deaf ear to the subject six months ago were now eager to hear what could be said for the Church.

The office of Missioner for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which has been endowed by a munificent benefactor with £1,000, has been conferred upon the Rev. J. P. A. Bowers. The appointment will be confirmed at no distant date by a special licence for the work from the Bishop.

The annual general court of the governors of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation was held on Thursday at their house in Bloomsbury-place; Mr. Allcroft, senior treasurer, in the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Powis are re-elected respectively president and vice-president of the corporation for the year ensuing. Mr. Allcroft, Alderman Stone, and the Rev. Sir E. G. Moon, Bart., were re-elected treasurers, and the Earl of Selborne, the Bishop of London, Lord Egerton of Tatton, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., and Mr. George A. Spottiswoode were elected to fill the five vacancies upon the court of assistants.

At St. Peter's Church, Bedford, on Thursday, a stained glass window, in memory of the late Colonel Burnaby, was unveiled in the presence of a large congregation. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. G. F. Maclear, Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury. The memorial is the result of a public subscription, and takes the form of a window in the parish church in consequence of the late Colonel's father having been at one time Rector of St. Peter's.

By the death of the Rev. R. Longfield Davies the living of East Drayton, with Stokeham, Notts, has become vacant. It is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of York, and of the value of £357 a year.

Canon Wilberforce, who has returned home, and has been ordered by his physicians to cease all work for six months in the hope of restoring tone to his system in view of a second operation, has notified to the Bishop his willingness to resign the living of St. Mary's, Southampton.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association was held on Wednesday evening at 24, Bedford-street, Strand, Mr. Edward M. Courtney, treasurer, presiding. It was decided to address a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, drawing his attention to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of making "nominal" grants to enable them to perpetuate the pew-renting sections of the old Church Building Acts, which allowed four-fifths of the seats in churches so "aided" to be let, thus practically going behind the New Parishes Act of 1856, which was intended by the Legislature to supersede the old Acts, and which only permitted half the seats to be let. Among other matters, the secretary reported that in the St. Andrew's, Guernsey, case the Royal Court of the island had decided in favour of the twenty individuals who claimed 129 seats in the old church as having "purchased" them from former rectors and churchwardens. The Court held that such sales were in accordance with the custom of the island, and ordered the churchwardens to assign a corresponding number of seats in the new church. It was resolved to appeal to the Privy Council against this decision.

The council of the St. Raphael's League, which was founded in 1878 in consequence of the closing of St. Raphael's Church, Bristol, in that year by Bishop Ellicott, have published their seventh annual report. Although deploring the loss of many members by death and other causes, between six and seven hundred still remain upon the roll. The council regret that they are unable to report any present prospect of the Bishop of the diocese allowing the church to be reopened. After referring to the Commissioners appointed by the Bishop and the rejection of the report by the sub-committee, recommending the reopening of the church, they mention that the new sub-committee appointed last December has not yet reported. They conclude:—"It is not without significance that throughout this long and painful controversy an endeavour has existed on one side to maintain secrecy and to keep the facts of the case from the knowledge of the public. This secrecy began with the suppression of the names of the original three informers and of the nature of their representations, which have never yet been divulged, and culminated in the preposterous attempt to keep the printed report of the sub-committee [of the Bishop's Commissioners] 'private.' It is needless for your council to say that they in no way share this dread of free inquiry, but on the contrary court the fullest and most open investigation into all circumstances, past and present, connected with St. Raphael's Church and College."

Under distinguished patronage, a grand bazaar in aid of the funds of the new church of All Saints', Tufnell-park, was opened on Tuesday in the Athenæum, Camden-road. Some time ago Princess Christian had graciously arranged to perform the opening ceremony, but unfortunately a cold, which confined her Royal Highness to her room, prevented her attendance on Tuesday, much to the disappointment of the numerous company which had assembled to assist in the good work which the bazaar is designed to help forward. Her Royal Highness wrote to the incumbent, the Rev. E. A. B. Sanders, expressing her sincere regret at her enforced inability to be present, and asked the rev. gentleman and those associated with him to accept the services of her daughter Princess Victoria in opening the bazaar. The youthful Princess was received with every demonstration of cordiality. The Rev. E. A. B. Sanders made a brief statement with regard to the establishment of All Saints' and the work which was being carried on in connection with it, and her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, who was attended by Fräulein von Fabriel, having performed the opening ceremony, visited in their order the several stalls and made a number of purchases. The following ladies kindly undertook to preside at the stalls:—Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Hon. Mrs. Jeune, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Shearsmith, Mrs. Ebbour, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Larmour, and All Saints' choir and Sunday school teachers. The refreshment stall was under the charge of the Misses Mellish and the Misses Parkinson, while Miss Clarke presided at the flower stall. There still remains a debt of some £500 on the building fund of the church, and, in addition, it is now proposed to erect an organ at a cost of £440. It is to extinguish the debt on the church itself and to pay for the new organ that the bazaar has been held.

Mrs. Temple writes from Fulham Palace, S.W., and encloses for publication the rules of the Ladies' Diocesan Association. She says:—"Owing to all the changes consequent on the death of the late Bishop of London many people do not seem to be aware that the work of the association is being continued, and I am very anxious to let it be known that we hope to go on with the work, begun nearly twenty-two years ago by Mrs. Tait, when the late Archbishop was Bishop of London, and carried on by Miss Jackson during her father's episcopate. The rules explain the objects of the association, and I hope that fresh members will join it as soon as the meetings, which take place in the early part of the year, can be arranged. I shall also be very much obliged if I may take the opportunity of begging members of the association now in London to let me know if they are able to take up work at present, so that when applications for workers come to me I may know to whom to apply." The enclosure is as follows:—"1. The primary object of this association is to provide workers for the various parishes and institutions where women's work is needed by the parochial clergy or chaplains. 2. To give to ladies who come to London for a short time the opportunity of hearing of work in which they can share, and in which their regular service would be gladly accepted. 3. To enable ladies to work in union with one another, and to join in intercessory prayer, under the sanction and direction of the Bishop. 4. Those who are unable to give active work may assist the association by collecting funds for various objects connected with Church work in the diocese. 5. All members of the association ought to make prayers and intercessions for the Church's work a regular part of their private devotions.—Approved, F. London." The necessary meetings will be held at London House until further notice. Members are earnestly requested to bring friends who may be interested in the work to the meetings. Donations and subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Temple.

THE COURT.

Divine service was performed at the Castle on Sunday morning, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal Family, and members of the household. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, chaplain to her Majesty, officiated.

The Queen drove yesterday week from Balmoral to Ballater, where she opened a new bridge of granite, four arches in length, over the Dee, which has been erected in place of the wooden structure which had served to carry the road over the river since the previous bridge was swept away by floods many years ago. Her Majesty took a keen interest in the proceedings, which commenced with the National Anthem, sung by school children. Colonel Innes, late of the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, explained the circumstances under which the bridge had been erected, and invited Her Majesty to open it. The Queen declared the bridge open, and a representative procession was then formed, in the centre of which were the Royal carriages, which passed over the bridge from north to south, the pipers and drummers of the Royal Scots heading the procession, and the rear being brought up by detachments of the same regiment and volunteers. The weather was fine and bright, but frosty, and the ceremony passed off successfully. The Queen drove back to Balmoral by the south bank of the river.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the guests staying in the house, were present at Divine service on Sunday morning at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated, assisted by Canon Dalton, who preached the sermon.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in London on Monday. The bells of the West-end churches were rung, flags were hoisted on the various public buildings, while Royal salutes were fired at St. James's-park and the Tower of London. Illuminations were displayed at the West-end in the evening. At Windsor salutes were fired, and the St. George's Chapel and parish church bells were rung. There were no festivities at the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have a large party staying with them at Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses are to leave Sandringham for a fortnight on December 7, when they go to Eastwell to visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and to Windsor Castle to visit the Queen. They will afterwards return to Sandringham and receive a succession of parties till the middle of January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that Mr. Matthew Arnold asked by the authorities at the Council-office whether he would go to Berlin and Paris to get information for them as to free schools. Mr. Arnold has accepted the offer.

The International Inventions Exhibition closed on Monday. The number of visitors for the six months it has been open was 3,760,581, making a daily average of 23,071.

At Nottingham, on Thursday night, Countess Brownlow distributed prizes to pupils of the evening classes held under the auspices of the School Board. She was accompanied by Lord Brownlow, who read the following letter addressed to Lady Brownlow by Princess Louise:—"I must tell you how heartily I sympathise with the object you have in view in offering instruction through the means of practical and recreative evening classes for the young who may desire additional opportunities of adding to their knowledge. The happiness and benefit to be derived from these classes, wisely guided, cannot, I am sure, be too largely estimated. An opportunity is thus given to those who have time at their command to use the hours available to them for the benefit of those whose means of acquiring practical information has been more restricted."

Miss Strachan, who died this week at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, at the age of 92 years, has left nearly £10,000 to charities in Dundee and the neighbourhood.

The Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his Irish tenantry intimating that he has decided to allow them 20 per cent. reduction off their half-year's rent, payable this month. This is the second reduction of 20 per cent. granted by the Duke of Devonshire this year.

The death at Suez is announced of Mr. Willoughby Cole Faulkner, who, as acting British Consul during the Tel-el-Kebir campaign, was instrumental in securing the safety of the inhabitants of Suez by embarking them on board shipping in the harbour. He received for this service the thanks of Sir Edward Malet, Consul-General, and was awarded the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh by his Highness the Khedive.

The "Gordon Memorial" Working Boys' Home and Club was formally opened on Thursday afternoon. The Duke of Westminster was to have presided at the ceremonial, but owing to indisposition was unable to be present, and his place was filled by Mr. Ritchie, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets. The club-house is situate at 345, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, one of the poorest and most crowded neighbourhoods in the East-end. Bishop Wilkinson having performed a short religious service, Mr. Ritchie declared the building open, and said he trusted that the present venture was only a beginning, and would form a nucleus of a much larger institution. Owing to the interest that General Gordon took in the welfare of waifs and strays, no better name could have been found for the club.

The [actions "Adams *v.* the Hon. Bernard Coleridge" and "Adams *v.* Lord Coleridge" came before Mr. Justices Manisty and Smith in the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, on appeal from an order at Chambers staying proceedings, pending an agreement between the parties. An application to further postpone the hearing was made on the part of the defendants, owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Henry James, their leading counsel, and after a protest by the plaintiff the cases were set down first in the list for Monday.

Archdeacon Denison, speaking at a Conservative meeting a few days ago, said that his hearers might as well cheer the devil as Mr. Gladstone—a remark which produced a strong feeling against him throughout Somerset. On Thursday night the Archdeacon presided at a meeting in Taunton in defence of Church and State, but he was greeted with hisses and hooting, and a great disturbance ensued. Chairs were smashed, ladies fainted, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Several free fights occurred.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter died on Tuesday, at his residence, Regent's-park-road, from the effects of an accident which happened three or four hours previously. The deceased was in his seventy-third year. He was the son of Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and graduated M.D. in 1839 at the University of Edinburgh. In 1843 he removed to London, and was soon afterward appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, which offices he held until 1856, when he was appointed to the Registrarship of the University of London, which position he occupied for twenty-two years. He was the author of numerous works on physiology, and was in 1861 awarded the Royal medal by the Council of the Royal Society for his contributions to physiological science. He took a principal part in promoting the expeditions fitted out in 1868 and the two following years, for deep-sea exploration, and which have yielded results of great importance to physical and biological science. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the deceased by the University of Edinburgh in August, 1871.

We have much pleasure in recording another most successful annual gathering of the Clarence Athletic Clubs (Maple and Co.), when some 300 members and friends inaugurated the opening of the new annexe at the Holborn on Saturday last. Mr. J. Blundell Maple, notwithstanding his many engagements, again occupied the chair, thereby proving the *entente cordiale* which exists amongst the members of his firm. The toast of the evening, "The Health of the Firm," was given by Mr. A. J. Neale in the happiest manner, and received with cordial approval. The Chairman, in thanking him, paid compliment to his partners and just tribute to his father, whom he anticipated next year would occupy the chair. In responding for the *employés*, Mr. C. North brought down the house by his exceptional Irish wit. Amongst many good songs and recitations we must not omit a passing tribute to Mr. Hardman for his great histrionic display in "Kissing Cup's Race;" Mr. W. Lloyd, Mr. E. Davies, and Mr. Matthews equally sharing the honours of the evening. As announced by the Chairman, the cricket club has again succeeded in holding the challenge cup, and the other clubs show a healthy report. Mr. R. C. Blundell, the hon. secretary, well deserves that recognition which he met with in the course of the evening.

Mr. Trevelyan, at Hawick, yesterday week, said that the question of the Church of England, and of Scotland too, was one that it was not necessary to raise during the present election, and which would probably not be dealt with by the coming Parliament, that had so much pressing business before it. But it was one thing to keep silence about a question and refrain from pressing it on the notice of the public, and quite another to pledge oneself to a policy of inaction. Replying to a question put by the Presbyter of Jedburgh, he had written that he was opposed to a State Church both in Scotland and England, and that he considered the Church property in both countries as in its nature public property. It was well known that when he held opinions he had always been accustomed to act upon them in Parliament; but he did not consider it advisable to tie himself by any pledge for or against any specific mode of action. Commenting on this letter, he said it was not likely that for the sake of having a quiet time and avoiding a little unpopularity and the expense and trouble of a Parliamentary contest, he would deny the belief that was in him and promise that under no circumstances would he act in accordance with it during a fixed period. He would not, he said, give an unconditional pledge to vote for or against a Bill or resolution which he had not seen on any subject in the world.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Manchester on Thursday morning. The fire brigades of the city and the adjoining borough of Salford were called to a great fire at the warehouse of Messrs. Lewis Behrens and Co., shippers, and on their arrival it was seen that a young man was standing on the sill of an upper window. Amid the increasing excitement of a large crowd, blankets were brought for him to leap into, but he was apparently half-stupefied by the clouds of smoke which surrounded him. At last a fireman ventured on the roof and lowered a rope, which the man fastened to his wrist, and as he dangled in the air the fire-escape was brought, and he was rescued. The damage by the fire is estimated at £250,000.

On Sunday, David Boardman, the sexton of Tonge Church, Middleton, near Manchester, commenced his usual duties in the churchyard at an early hour. Shortly afterwards the neighbours were surprised to hear the church bell toll three times. Mrs. Boardman went to ascertain the cause, and found her husband hanging from the bell rope.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, the founder of the Donegal Industrial Fund, has been awarded the gold medal at the International Inventions Exhibition "for the organised improvement and encouragement of peasantry industries." A large exhibit of the Kells embroideries—the invention among the cottage industries which won for the Fund a place in the Inventions Exhibition—will be held in December at the great Art Galleries of Messrs. Howell and James, and is expected to arouse much interest among the art-loving public.

In the rural districts of East Kent the prospects for the winter are decidedly gloomy. Farmers are everywhere discharging labourers, and reducing the wages of those who remain in their service. In the parish of Chelham, it is said, there are thirty men out of work, and in the Whitstable district as many as fifty summonses for non-payment of poor rates were served a few days since, whilst from Herne Bay a similar scarcity of money is reported. Of late there has been a steady influx of paupers into Canterbury workhouse, where there are now fifty-four more inmates than there were at this time last year.

Owing to the want of harbour accommodation for vessels and fishing-smacks in the districts between Beachy Head and Bexhill, a proposal is being considered for constructing a harbour between Eastbourne and Pevensey Bay, with a steam tramway skirting the sea eastward of the redoubt for about four miles. The scheme includes a tidal harbour for vessels, an extensive fish-curing station, and a yacht station two miles from Eastbourne.

Mr. A. Egmont Hake, editor of *General Gordon's Journals*, has replied in detail to Lord Granville's remarks at Shrewsbury on the 3rd inst. respecting General Gordon's Mission, showing, as he submits, "how all of them are either misleading or untrue." He adds:—"The business of Ministers and ex-Ministers alike, it seems to me, should be to inform, not misinform, that portion of the public who do not read Blue-books. It matters not what party a Minister represents, or what position he holds or has held, it is nothing less than unfair, unpatriotic, unEnglish, to frame statements detrimental to a fellow-countryman—and especially such a one as General Gordon—in order to shield himself and his party from the censure of inquiring electors. Yet this is what Lord Granville has voluntarily done, and the action is the more blameworthy since his assertions represent a misstatement of the very facts for which he is personally responsible, and a distortion of documents for the most part written by, or passed under, his own hand."

Herbert Percy Freund, who has been repeatedly before the Court on previous occasions for a similar offence, was on Tuesday charged at the Mansion House with riotous behaviour in St. Paul's. On Monday afternoon a detective saw the prisoner preaching under the dome at the top of his voice. The constable requested him to leave, but he continued, and assistance had to be procured to remove him to the police-station. The Dean's verger said that was the sixth time that the accused had had to be given into custody for being disorderly in the Cathedral. Last Sunday evening he appeared at the door, and was with difficulty kept out. He was a source of constant trouble and annoyance, and his interruptions had nearly created a panic at a time when over 3,000 persons were present. Freund said the Lord would cause a panic soon. They did not wish to hear the truth, but they were living in a fool's paradise. He was God's mouthpiece in warning the people of the wrath to come. His conflict was not against the powers that be, but against Satan. The Lord Mayor pointed out to him that he had no right to be disorderly in the Cathedral. Freund said if the Lord Mayor would deal as leniently with him as possible he would undertake not to go into the Cathedral itself again. He was quite content to preach in the open air. The Lord Mayor said but for that promise he would have sentenced him to two months' imprisonment. As it was he ordered him to be imprisoned for a month.

Every one who has visited Eton College will remember Weston's Yard and the range of picturesque buildings which forms its western side. The southern portion consists of an exquisite example of English domestic architecture of the time of Elizabeth, which has suffered less than other parts of the fabric from ignorant treatment, and still remains one of the few genuine relics of the Eton of our forefathers. It is now occupied by the Head Master, but there it was that Sir Henry Savile, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth and founder of the Savilian professorships at Oxford, set up the printing press which turned out his celebrated edition of the works of St. John Chrysostom. The northern part of the range, though later in date of erection, ends with a picturesque house with characteristic dormers fronting the Playing Fields, now occupied by Mr. Rouse. The whole range is one of the hereditary treasures of a foundation which has exercised a valuable influence on England for more than four hundred years, and certainly deserves to be treated with special respect and consideration. If, however, we may trust general rumour, there is a probability (says the *Athenæum*) of the whole being swept away in order to provide additional accommodation, for which there is said to be an urgent demand. The fact that Mr. Rouse has had notice to quit at Christmas certainly shows that there is some foundation for this rumour of change. If the structural capacity of the college is inadequate to the fulfilment of its purposes no objection can be made to its extension; but extension does not necessarily involve the destruction of what can never be replaced.

The first section of the Armstrong abduction case, after ten days' inquiry, and Mr. Justice Lopes's five hours' charge to the jury, resulted last Saturday in a verdict of guilty against Stead and Jarrett for taking Eliza Armstrong out of the possession of her father, but, as they believed Stead had been misled by the misrepresentations of Jarrett, they recommended him to the merciful consideration of the judge. Booth and Jaques were acquitted. On Tuesday the further charge of indecent assault preferred against Stead, Jarrett, Jaques, and Mourey was tried. Jaques addressed the jury in his own behalf in a speech of some length and vivacity. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of forty minutes found Mourey guilty of indecent assault, and Stead, Jaques, and Jarrett guilty of aiding and abetting the assault. They also recommended Stead, Jacques, and Jarrett to mercy. Mr. Justice Lopes thereupon sentenced Stead—to whom he gave credit for good motives, but whose recklessness he condemned—to three months' imprisonment without hard labour; Jarrett being subsequently ordered to undergo six months and Jacques one month's imprisonment, without hard labour in both cases. Mourey was sentenced to six months, with hard labour.

Although Monday was a very gloomy and disagreeable day, there was no actual rain, and the Lord Mayor's Show seemed as popular as ever. Its speciality was a detachment of firemen, numbering 350, and representing upwards of fifty towns. This fine body with their brazen helmets imparted quite a military air to the procession, and, in truth, the army could hardly have furnished a braver or more devoted contingent. Another feature of the procession was a number of cars representing the craft of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, the Pewterers, and the Haberdashers; but, though the costumes were somewhat antique, the scenic result was hardly worth the trouble.

Messrs. Ede and Son, the Court robe makers, of 94, Chancery-lane, were again entrusted with the robes for the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Staples). They consisted of a superfine scarlet cloth robe lined with rich white silk, and trimmed with black silk piece velvet, with broad facings and edgings of real sable; this robe was worn in the procession. Also a robe of the richest black satin damask with a very handsome train, trimmed with gold spangled loops, large gold olive moulds, embroidered armlets, and extra rich gold bullion lace; his Lordship wore this robe at the banquet in the evening. Also a Mansion House robe made of the richest violet silk with facings and trimmings of black silk velvet, and the whole edged with choice fur. Messrs. Ede and Son also made the robes for the chaplain (Rev. Joseph Mould, M.A.); they were of the richest black armozine silk.

The new premises of the Spittlegate Working Men's Institute were recently opened by Lady John Manners. At the meeting in the evening, presided over by the Rev. Clement Elsmere, her Ladyship was the principal speaker, and in the course of a most interesting address, which was enthusiastically received by the crowded audience, Lady John Manners referred at length to the benefit to be derived intellectually and socially from the proper use of the Institute. She thought that "a library or institution of this kind ought to be a centre of good in many ways. It ought not to be solely for reading, but all kinds of good objects ought to be promoted in such an institution; and I have found it is generally the case that an institution, or a library, or recreation-room becomes the centre of good; it appears to be like a magnet which attracts good works towards it. I have ventured to bring a few books with me to the library. Some are of a character that may interest you all, because they refer to biographies of great men, some of whom have shown a very great and deep interest in libraries and coffee-rooms, which are institutions calculated in every way to promote the welfare of the people. One book is on Chinese Gordon; and it is well known, I think, that the one great object of his life was to benefit his fellow creatures. I have also brought with me a life of the late Lord Shaftesbury, because I thought it might perhaps interest you, as we all know how much good he did for his fellow creatures, particularly for his poorer brethren; and he very much interested himself in and was instrumental in passing the Factory Acts. My husband was also closely associated with the passing of that measure, and it is only honest to say how much value my husband attaches to the medal which was given to him and other persons who were instrumental in passing that beneficial Act the Ten Hours Bill. Of course, it is hardly possible to refer to Lord Shaftesbury's life without feelings of emotion; we feel that all in the country have lost a most sincere and devoted friend, but what we must do is this: in suffering his loss, imitate him. As soon as a good work is started in a neighbourhood, it is extraordinary to see the number of workers who rise up and offer their services, and, indeed, offer their time. They come rallying round the person who has started the benevolent object, and they frequently prove a band of devoted and earnest workers. Nothing has supported me so much as to observe how much the rich people are devoted to good and excellent objects, especially if their organisation is well arranged. I may also say that I have brought the *Life of Lord Cairns*, who devoted himself to similar objects as Lord Shaftesbury. These men have been taken from us, but it remains for us to follow in their footsteps. One thing I wish to impress upon you is this: that money is not the most valuable thing. I desire the poor to understand this. Enterprise and personal sympathy are what we want. Money goes a great way, but hard work and personal sympathy are what really are the working power of the world. I am going to ask all of you to subscribe to this institution, if you like it, and consider it will be of benefit to you. I am going to ask all of you to consider the matter, support the institution, and try and get your fellow-townsmen to share the benefits which you yourselves appreciate. I know very well what kind hearts there are in this town; I have heard how, recently, a number of workmen gave a treat to the poor Workhouse people, who are only too often forgotten. I know they sent them to the seaside for the day, and I know also how thankful they were; afterwards they gave a treat to the aged inmates, who were too old to undertake a journey out for the day. This shows you what kindness can do, kindness that, I am sure, will never be lost. Well, now, if you appreciate that, bring your fellow-workmen to the Institute, because in time they will bring theirs, and I quite believe it will become a centre of light and happiness to the whole town. It is really quite extraordinary that throughout the country there appears to be such a desire to establish reading-rooms in towns and villages, and I was invited, not very long ago, to open the first of the kind in the neighbourhood of London. I was not able to go, however, because Lord John very naturally said he does not like me to go over the country so much. I am very often away, because it gives me such very great pleasure to take part in proceedings like these. I was not able to go, but wrote what interest I took in such matters. Since then a large number of Londoners have taken the matter up and appear very anxious to have these libraries established all over London, but the one to which I have referred does not appear to make much progress. Then I get very many applications to open village libraries, but the greatest difficulty to me seems to be in obtaining a room. It is even difficult to procure cottages in which to hold the meetings, but I am thankful to say that in many cases premises are forthcoming. . . If I take an interest, as I do, in these subjects, it is because my husband is in thorough sympathy with the working-classes, though I think it is somewhat a misnomer to call them the working-classes, for I have seen people in the highest positions in the land, whose greatest pride it is, I may say, to be called good and conscientious workers. They consider that the highest praise. I know the hardest worked woman in this country is the Queen. She is at work all the day upon various matters, never neglecting her domestic duties, finding time to attend to the interests of this vast Empire, and she has encouraged this library by sending one of her books. After the Queen, we may say the Prime Minister is the hardest worked in this country, and the higher we go in station I assure you the harder the work is. Talk of working-men, why what men work harder than the unfortunate members of Parliament? Bed is a thing they think quite out of the question until the small hours in the morning, and then many are quite unable to remain there, as they have to be at their offices in the morning ready for the transaction of business. My husband has always taken a great interest in his poorer brethren, and to-day he has republished his work on *Young England*, which was first issued about forty years ago, and I can assure you it greatly interests him to see all these questions of allotments and recreations grounds, which were dealt with in *Young England* forty years ago, taken up with such earnestness at the present day."

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Nov. 7 was—medical 915, surgical 458; total 1,373, of which 474 were new cases.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read, 'Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3, at Wilton Rectory, Brandon, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. W. HUTT, of a son.

Nov. 3, at 28, St. Albans-road, Watford, the wife of the Rev. R. CAPRON, of a son.

Nov. 4, the wife of the Rev. F. K. AGLIONBY, 99, St. George's-square, S.W., of a son.

Nov. 6, at Woodside, King Charles's-road, Surbiton, the wife of the Rev. R. E. JOHNSTON, of a son.

Nov. 8, at Newnham Rectory, Winchfield, Hants, the wife of the Rev. ANDREW WALLACE MILROY, of a daughter.

Nov. 9, at The Cottage, Broadwater, Worthing, the wife of the Rev. E. HOLROYDE, of a daughter.

Nov. 9, at Queen's School, Basingstoke, the wife of the Rev. J. H. CHADWICK, of a daughter.

Nov. 9, the wife of the Rev. J. F. FIXSEN, M.A., Vicar of Bucknell, Salop, of a daugeter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8, at St. Paul's Church, Wellington, New Zealand, CHARLES FLETCHER HARRISON, of Warrengate, Wanganui, to AGNES JULIA, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. FANCOURT, of Wellington.

Oct. 22, at Lake Creek, Uvalde County, Texas, JOHN, third son of JOHN MOLESWORTH, of Townhouse, near Littleborough, Lancashire, to EMILY MAUDE, fifth daughter of the Rev. HENRY MITCHELL, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex.

Nov. 2, at St. Paul's, Bournemouth, the Rev. FREDERICK MORTIMER HARVEY, Rector of Bolnhurst, Bedford, to KATHERINE DOROTHEA, eldest daughter of the late EDWARD PARKER-JERVIS, Esq., of The Pyrchill, Stone, Staffordshire.

Nov. 3, at the parish church, Streatham, S.W., the Rev. FRANCIS A. S. REID, M.A., Vicar-Designate of St. Anselm's Church, Streatham, eldest son of John Reid, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., to ADA BEATRICE, eldest daughter of HENRY SHINDLER, Esq., of St. Aubyn's, Streatham.

Nov. 4, at All Saint's, Norfolk-square, London, the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY WILKINSON, Vicar of Hensingham, Whitehaven, to ELIZA, only daughter of the late PETER RICHARDSON, Esq., of The Retreat, Whitehaven.

Nov. 4, at the parish church, Whitgift, Yorkshire, ELIZA BARTLETT TAPP to WILLIAM BUNTER WILLIAMS, M.A., Vicar of Grandborough, Warwickshire.

Nov. 4, at the parish church, Vaynor, the Rev. T. C. RICHARDS, B.A., to MARY SOPHIA PRICE, of Cefn-Coed, Breconshire.

Nov. 5, at St. Peter's Church, Cranborne, near Windsor, ARTHUR YOUNG, late 27th Inniskillings, second son of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., to the Lady EVELYN KENNEDY, second daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Ailsa and sister of the present Marquis of Ailsa.

Nov. 11, at St. Matthew's, Redhill, Colonel Hon. HORACE M. MONCKTON, late 3rd Hussars, to EMILY, widow of the late W. T. TILL, of Waingates, Thornton-heath, Croydon.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13, at St. John's, Antigua, West Indies, from the results of an accident, S. BERNARD BROOME, M.D., Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Broome, of Houghton, Norfolk, aged 40.

Nov. 2, at Southery Rectory, Norfolk, CHARLOTTE, wife of the Rev. A. E. JULIUS, and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mayor, Rector of Collingham, aged 66.

Nov. 3, at Brunswick House, Southampton, LOUISA, third daughter of the late Rev. BROOK ELWARD BRIDGES, Vicar of Lenham and Perpetual Curate of Wingham, Kent.

Nov. 4, at Leigh Rectory, Staffordshire, the Hon AGNES NEWTON LANE, widow of John Newton Lane, Esq., of King's Bromley Manor, Lichfield, in her 79th year.

Nov. 5, at 14, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, ELIZABETH LINDESAY, widow of the Rev. Thomas Lindesay, Rector of Upper Comber, county Londonderry, aged 73.

Nov. 5, at St. Barnabas Vicarage, Sheffield, ELIZABETH ANNE (LILY), wife of the Rev. C. A. GOODHART, M.A., aged 33.

Nov. 7, at 29, Kensington-square, ANNE, wife of RICHARD POWNEY EBDEN, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, Rector of St. John's, Coventry.

Nov. 7, at Glenelg, Bournemouth, ANNA MARIA FRANCES, widow of the late General MICHAEL BRUCE, formerly commanding the Grenadier Guards.

Nov. 7, at Elmbank, Broughty Ferry, ANNE, daughter of the late Rev. JOHN MARTIN, D.D., Kirkcaldy, aged 77.

Nov. 10, at 3, Spence-street, Edinburgh, MARGARET JANE only child of the late Rev. JOHN CLARK, Glasgow

LATEST NEWS.

Rangoon, November 12.

A proclamation has been issued by King Theebaw declaring that the English have made ridiculous proposals to the Burmese Government which he, the King, cannot accept. There will consequently be war between Burmah and England. All loyal Burmese are therefore called upon to fight in defence of their country and their religion. The King will lead the troops, and the result will be victory.

No Europeans or other foreigners who are not Burmese subjects are, says the proclamation, to be molested at present. Only after the frontier is crossed by the invading army will the slaying of them be allowed. Many Europeans are leaving Mandalay, the Burmese doing nothing to hinder their departure. The Italian Consul will remain there for the present.

Later.—King Theebaw's proclamation summoning his people to fight the English was signed by all the Burmese Ministers.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The Viceroy of India has issued a formal order directing the Commander of the Anglo-India forces to invade Burmah forthwith. Our army will cross the frontier almost immediately.

According to a *Times* telegram a summary of Theebaw's and his Ministers' proclamation to the Burmese people reached Rangoon at midnight on Wednesday, and the full text was obtained the following day. It says :—

"The evil-disposed English barbarians intend to make war upon us, with the object of destroying our religion, dishonouring our usages and customs, and lowering our national honour. If the Kallahs (*i.e.*, barbarians) attack any part of our dominions we will march against them in person, sweep them away, exterminate them, and take their country. We will do this with the help of our arms, composed of foot-soldiers, artillery, elephants, and horsemen, by land and water."

It is added that "those who defend our holy religion will merit Neikbau" (*i.e.*, everlasting happiness).

The reference to an attack on the Buddhist religion is intended to arouse fanaticism among the people of British Burmah as well as among Theebaw's own subjects; but it is not likely to be successful. Stringent precautions are taken on the railway to Prome. It is patrolled for forty miles.

Letters received from Mandalay state that the Europeans there are in momentary expectation of massacre. Great anxiety is felt for Mr. Andreino's fate.

General Prendergast left Rangoon on Thursday for Thayetmyo, and the staff yesterday.

The Burmese having blocked the Irrawaddy below Minhla, a number of "sinkers" have been despatched from Calcutta to blow up the obstructions. These are being rapidly replaced by a reserve supply sent from Woolwich. The "sinkers" consist of gun-cotton (equal in explosive strength to 2,000lb. of gunpowder) enclosed in water-tight cases of iron. These will be sunk in the Irrawaddy, and fired by electricity from the shore. The telegraph wire between Rangoon and Mandalay being cut at Minhla, a Telegraph Troop will accompany the force, and keep up communication with the Government in India and England. At present it takes two hours to transmit a message from Rangoon to London, and four hours from Thaya-Mayo, the military frontier station (358 miles from Rangoon), and where a considerable number of British troops are already stationed.

New York, Nov. 13.

A despatch received here from Quebec states that it has been definitively ascertained that the Privy Council has ordered that Riel's execution shall be carried out on the morning of the 16th inst.

The Knights of Labour at Victoria, British Columbia, have resolved to ask the employers of Chinese to dismiss them upon the condition that the Knights of Labour supply white men to replace them.

The fourth sitting of the Conference was held to-day. The deliberations lasted for nearly four hours, and were of a very important nature.

Chicago, Nov. 13.

The National Conference of Free Traders and revenue reformers has passed resolutions condemning the increase of protective duties, favouring free materials for industries, and suggesting plans for extending the organisation of the Free Trade movement.

Intelligence has been received here that a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran off the line near Connellsville, and was completely wrecked. Sixteen persons were injured.

Smyrna, Nov. 12.

Another fight occurred to-day between the police and some brigands, in which three of the latter were killed.

Paris, Nov. 13.

A divorce was pronounced yesterday by the French Courts between M. and Mdme. Nicolini.

A correspondent at Athens telegraphs that the Epirus is in a deplorable condition. The Albanians in the Turkish Army are deserting in large numbers, and indemnifying themselves for their sufferings in that Army by pillaging the Christian villages; they murder those who resist them. The Greek inhabitants are employed by the Turks in forced labour, making roads for the passage of artillery. The Turkish officials, apprehensive of a rising of the oppressed population, are sending their families into Macedonia.

The Home Secretary, by exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, has given orders that Mr. Stead shall be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

A paper read before the London Province of the Guild of St. Alban the Martyr, by the Rev. George C. E. Malim, on "The Proposed House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury," has been reprinted from the *Guildsman* and published by J. T. Hayes.

Yesterday morning a daring attempt was made to commit a robbery at Canterbury Cathedral. The thieves endeavoured to force open two almsboxes, one in the nave and another in the south aisle. Failing in the attempt, they tried to cut one away, but being disturbed they decamped.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Edward Harrison, late 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, and Annie, only daughter of Mr. John Cunliffe Kay, Godmersham Park, Kent.

Also between Captain Cecil Hedworth Williamson, late of the Carabineers, son of the late Mr. R. Hudleston Williamson, Madras Civil Service, and Miss Charlotte Campbell Johnston, daughter of Mr. Alexander Campbell Johnston, 84, St. George's-square.

The marriage of the Bishop of Gibraltar (Dr. Sandford) and Miss Alice E. J. Baker, second daughter of the late Sir George Baker, of Loventor, Devon, took place on Wednesday in St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent. The Bishop of Gibraltar was accompanied by the Rev. J. H. Ellison, vicar of St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, as best man. The six bridesmaids were Miss J. Sutton, cousin of the bride; Miss Catherine Walker, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Katharine and Miss Margaret Baker, and Miss M. and Miss Pakington, the four youthful nieces of the bride. The bride was conducted to the altar by her brother, Mr. G. Barrington Baker, who afterwards gave her away. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Dover, the Rev. Sir E. Bayley, Bart., incumbent of St. John's, and the Rev. Prebendary Sandford, brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled at the residence of Lady Baker, 4, Hyde-park-square, where breakfast was served. Among those present at the gathering were the Dowager Viscountess Canterbury and Hon. Mabel Manners Sutton, Lady Manners and Hon. Mildred Manners, Lady Hampton, Mr. and Lady Fanny FitzWigram, Baroness Van Aerssen and Miss Sutton, Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Pakington, the Right Hon. Sir F. and Lady Sandford, the Bishop of Dover and Mrs. Parry, Sir Barrington and Lady Simeon, General Sir Frederick and Lady FitzWygram and Miss FitzWygram, Sir Herbert Sandford, Hon. Lady Simeon and the Misses Simeon, Hon. Mrs. Hubbard and Misses Hubbard, Mr. E. Hubbard, the Dean of Winchester and Mrs. Kitchen, the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, the Dean of Windsor and Misses Davidson, the Rev. Prebendary Sandford and Mrs. Sandford, Sir Victor and Lady Houlton, Maria Lady Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bromley, Miss Sandford, Miss A. Sandford, and Canon Erskine Knollys. The Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Sandford afterwards left for Addington Manor, the seat of the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, in Bucks, where they will spend a few days previous to their departure for the South.

St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, was on Thursday afternoon filled with a fashionable congregation to witness the marriage of Miss Louise Childers, elder daughter of the Right Hon. H. E. Childers, M.P., to Mr. Stephen Simeon, son of the late Sir J. Simeon, Bart. Amongst those present were the Earl of Dysart, Lady Huntingtower, Viscount and Viscountess Wolseley, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Esher, Sir Barrington and Lady Simeon, Sir A. and Lady Clarke, Mr. Hallam Tennyson, Lord and Lady Colville, the Right Hon. G. Trevelyan, Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, Lady Harcourt, Canon and Mrs. Fremantle, Major and Mrs. Spencer Childers, Mr. Cashel Hoey, Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. James Knollys, Lady Roberts, Sir Reginald Welbeck, and Sir J. and Lady Eardley Wilmot. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a costume of white duchesse satin, elaborately trimmed with old point lace, and tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of orange blossom. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. There were only two bridesmaids—Miss Emily Childers, sister of the bride, and Miss Cecilia Simeon, sister of the bridegroom. The dresses were of white satin covered with embroidered net with broad sashes of moiré silk. They carried bouquets of white and yellow chrysanthemums. The bridegroom's present was a white gauze fan mounted on gold sticks. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, son of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, acted as best man, while Master Stephen Freemantle, attired in a pretty page costume, attended the bride. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Canon Childers, rector of Armthorpe, York, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Walker, rector of Abbotts Norton, Worcestershire, and the Rev. Henry White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. After the ceremony the newly-married couple left for Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire, placed at their disposal by Mrs. Culling Hanbury.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., at Tenby Church, was solemnised the marriage of Mr. G. H. Prichard, late 43rd Light Infantry, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Prichard, of Collenna, Glamorganshire, rector of Newbold-on-Stour, and Miss Edith Hume-Smedley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hume-Smedley, District Judge of Kandy, Ceylon. The bride's dress consisted of a train and petticoat of richest cream duchesse satin, draped with fine point de Flandres, and looped at the side with spray of myrtle and orange blossoms; bodice of the same trimmed with point de Flandres, and bouquet of myrtle and orange flowers, with long tulle veil fastened with a diamond arrow, the gift of the baidegroom's father; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream lace, tastefully draped over cream satin, looped with carnation-red pompons; tulle veils, fastened with carnation-red aigrettes. Each wore a gold bangle, and carried a handsome bouquet, the gifts of the bridegroom. The train of the bride was borne by Master Dudley Acland, her nephew, who wore a pretty man-of-war suit. Mrs. Hume-Smedley, mother of the bride, wore a grenat satin dress and train, entirely covered with black lace, and bonnet to match. Miss Protheroe wore a plum-coloured satin dress, with bonnet to match. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandoff officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Huntington, M.A., rector of Tenby, and the Rev. C. M. Phelps, curate of St. Mary's. Mr. Acland gave the bride away. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to The Croft, the residence of the bride's mother, where breakfast had been prepared. During the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for London. The bride s travelling dress was golden-brown cashmere and plush, with hat to match.

The marriage of Mr. George Murray Smith, eldest son of Mr. George Murray Smith, of Brackley Lodge, Weybridge, and Queen's-gate-gardens, with the Hon. Ellen Strutt, youngest daughter of the late Lord Belper, and sister of the present peer, was celebrated in West Leake Church, Loughborough, Notts, on the 22nd ult. The six bridesmaids, all children, and nieces of the bride, were dressed in Indian crêpe, richly trimmed with coffee-coloured Mechlin lace and bands of golden brown velvet, the tunics being looped up on one side with large bows of the same. They wore large straw Gainsborough hats trimmed with velvet and lace rosettes, brown silk stockings, and Suède shoes and gloves. The bridegroom presented each with a gold brooch of very fine workmanship, and they all carried bouquets of Sofrano roses and maiden-hair fern. The bride, who was led to the altar by her brother, Lord Belper, wore a dress of the richest ivory corded silk. The entire front of the skirt was tastefully trimmed with finest Mechlin lace, and the long train was edged with ruchings of silk; there were no flowers on the skirt, but the bodice was trimmed with a few bouquets of natural orange blossoms. She wore no flowers in her hair, her tulle veil being kept in its place by diamond stars; and she carried a bouquet of orange flowers, myrtle, orchids, and maidenhair fern. Dowager Lady Belper, mother of the bride, was attired in black velvet, the bodice and skirt being trimmed with Mechlin point; a black lace bonnet, and carried a bouquet of fine orchids. Lady Belper wore grey brocaded velvet. The Rev. Philip H. Douglas, M.A., incumbent of Thrumpton, Notts, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry B. Hamilton, rector of West Leake, and vicar of Kingston-upon-Soar, Derby, Lord Belper giving his sister away. The wedding party afterwards reassembled at Dowager Lady Belper's residence at West Leake for breakfast, the company including Lord and Lady Belper, and the Hon. Nora Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Smith, and the Misses Murray Smith, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Le Marchant and Miss Amy Le Marchant, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Kenelm Digby and Miss Emily Digby, Hon. Frederick Strutt, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. H. Gale Coore and the Misses Alice and Hilda Coore, Lady Byron, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson, Miss Laura Lisle Strutt, Mr. T. C. Farrer, Miss Lindsay Antrobus, Miss Douglas Galton, Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, Mrs. Robertson, the Rev. Philip Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Chetwode, Mr. Charles Seeley and Miss Seeley, and many of the neighbouring gentry and clergy. In the course of the afternoon the newly-wedded couple started for Syderhurst, near Godalming, Surrey, the residence of Mr. W. Trotter, the bride travelling in a dress of blue serge, embroidered in shawl pattern, and hat trimmed with marabout and velvet to match.

The marriage of Mr. Stuart Trotter, fifth son of the late Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Barnet, with Miss Mary Ellen Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Highfield, Manchester, and Mrs. Gladstone, of Northwood Hall, Rickmansworth, took place at Northwood Church on the 22nd ult. The bride wore a bodice and train of white faille, the former trimmed with Brussels lace, the gift of her mother. A petticoat of crêpe de Chine, draped with exquisite sprays of white heather, orange blossom, and myrtle; long tulle veil fastened with diamond spray over a small wreath of the same flowers. Her bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom, was of choice white flowers. The three elder bridesmaids wore dresses of white Liberty silk, trimmed with cream lace and long loops of pale coral velvet. The dresses of the four children were of the same silk, smocked in pale coral, and coral Liberty silk sashes. All wore straw hats, trimmed with lace and coral aigrettes, and bar brooches, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom's gift. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Trotter, rector of Trowbridge, assisted by the Rev. Selwyn Blackett, vicar of Northwood. After breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Trotter left Northwood *en route* for Scotland. The bride's travelling dress was of mouse-brown cashmere and corduroy velvet, with hat to match.

Arrangements have been made for holding a third series of the private subscription dances known as the Princes Cinderellas, which for the past two years have been socially unqualified successes, and financially of considerable benefit to that excellent institution, the Chelsea Hospital for Women. As before, they will be held at Princes Hall, Picadilly, and Coote and Tinney's band will furnish the best of dancing-music. As every intending subscriber must be personally vouched for by a patroness or steward, the high character and tone of these assemblies is assured. Among those from whom vouchers may be obtained, are, the Countess Cadogan, the Lady Alfred Churchill, Lady Ellenborough, Lady Garvagh, Lady Brassey, Lady Borthwick, and Mrs. Bolton; or from the stewards, among whom are the names of Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Wilford Brett, Mr. Stephen Tucker (Somerset Herald), Colonel H. F. Eaton, Mr. Harrison-Watson, and others. One of the chief attractions of these dances is that they begin promptly at 8 o'clock and terminate with Cinderella punctuality as the clock chimes 12. As the object of these Cinderellas is an excellent one, and as every care is taken by the Executive Committee, there is little doubt but that they will be as successful as heretofore. Other particulars will doubtless be furnished by Mr. J. S. Wood, if he is addressed at the Hospital, in the Fulham-road.

The Bishop of St. Albans will on Wednesday next consecrate the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels', Walthamstow, being the second of the seven churches projected by the Bishop of St. Albans' East London Fund. The sacred edifice, schools, and site will cost nearly £10,500, which has been contributed by the Diocesan Fund, Mr. Richard Foster, and others.

It is calculated that the Antwerp Exhibition will leave a clear profit of about 1,000,000f. The capital subscribed was 1,500,000f., to which the Government, in return for certain concessions, added a subsidy of 600,000f. It is intended to preserve the triumphal arch which forms the principal entrance to the Exhibition, and which is half as large again as the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, as a public monument. The structure is chiefly composed of iron, and the plaster casts are to be replaced by bronze figures.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on November 7, 14, 21, and 28.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(Eighth Month, Tenth Year.)

1.	S	ohra	B
2.	C	at	O
3.	H	aparand	A
4.	O	phi	R
5.	O	vi	D
6.	L	ycida	S

Answers have been received from Senga, Alias, Paddy, Zyx, B.O., Godiva, Roma, Tit-willow, Conjecture, S.O.F., Hampton Courtier, Katydid, Chelmsford, Beam, Sociable, B.V., Pegasus, Waddles, Rad, Quandary, Vertumnus, Knutsford, Camensis, Magnet, Asphodel, Land o'Nod, Mrs. Mums, Peewit, Hadji, Kotha, Allspice, Etak, Iris, and Persevero.

Acrostic No. 4.—Very many protests have been received with regard to the rejection of Leghorn as an answer to Light 4. The Acrostic Editor will reconsider the point and give his decision next week. As it will affect the July prize, the September ties, and the monthly list for October, publication of the ties and list will be postponed till next Saturday.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(Ninth Month, Tenth Year.)

Prosm.

Hard's the Radical task, that's flat!
They have to prove that this is that.

1.
From India it comes, but on English ground,
As an Englishman's home, it is sometimes found.

2.
Wife of the first of men was she,
If in legend any truth there be.

3.
The saint who is known to all by its name
Has given to it its wide-spread fame.

4.
Domestic animal; its swift attack,
Seizes its victim on the back.

5.
Its flight delights the child, and is, of course,
The struggling trader's chief resource.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Earl of Selborne, ex-Lord Chancellor, by a Manchester gentlemen, who wrote to his Lordship on the question of voting for a Liberal candidate who professed Disestablishment views :—

"*Blackmoor, Peterafield, Nov.* 5, 1885.

"Sir,—I cannot presume to judge of other men's duty on the subject of the votes which they may give at the ensuing general election, from interference in which I am precluded by a resolution of the House of Commons. Nor am I prepared (apart from that consideration) to say that any question, however important, ought to be made everywhere the sole test without reference to the character, conduct, services, and personal merits or demerits of particular candidates. If I had a vote myself I should certainly consider the maintenance of the Established Church as of much greater importance than the predominance of my own or the defeat of any other political party, and I should be very slow to recognise the claim of any person to be considered 'Liberal' who endeavours to recommend himself by promising to vote for taking away from about half his fellow countrymen the Church in which they worship and the support provided for the ministers of their religion.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Selborne."

At Manchester the result of the poll for the School Board shows a great victory for the Voluntary schools. In the last Board there were six Unsectarian members, and four so-called Churchmen, under the leadership of Mr. Birley, who really agreed with them. This year, under the leadership of the Rev. J. Nunn, four Churchmen in favour of Voluntary Schools were nominated. Of this party all, except Dr. Marshall, were returned; and as the three Roman Catholics of the late Board carried a fourth seat, the friends of the Voluntary schools were increased to eight, giving them thus a majority. Mr. Birley was altogether deprived of his supporters. The new School Board at Salford was elected on Thursday. The Church party have lost a seat owing to the fact that Alderman Husband failed to secure re-election. As now constituted, the Board comprises six Churchmen, six Unsectarians, and two Roman Catholics, the other member being a painter, who claims to specially represent the labouring classes. At Sheffield on the same day a still more decisive victory was won. The Church party have returned the whole of their eight candidates, and secured a substantial majority on the Board. The last Board was made up of six Churchmen, eight Unsectarians, and one Independent candidate. The result of the poll at Tottenham has been the return of one lady, one Roman Catholic, two Churchmen, and eight other candidates. Only about a quarter of the electors voted.

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